The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3565. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Jura at Portland, and the City of Washington and Borussia at this Port.

The Relief-Ship George Griswold at Liverpool.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Workingmen of Manchester.

Mr. Mason at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

He Predicts Speedy Friendly Relations Between the British and Rebel Governments.

THE UPRISING IN POLAND.

The Movement Regarded as a National One.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, *via* Londonderry at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst., arrived here at 10¾ o'clock this morning.

The *Jura* has 177 passengers and a full freight.

Purser TAYLOR reports that the *Jura* experienced heavy westerly gales throughout the passage. On the 22d inst., in lat. 42° 55', lon. 53° 16', passed ship *Julia Farmer*, bound east. On the same day, at 5 P. M., passed a steamer bound east, supposed to be the *Europa*.

The dates per the *Jura* are five days later than those per the *Canada*, at Boston.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at noon on the 12th inst.

The steamships *Africa* and *Kedar* were both to leave Liverpool in place of the *China*, in consequence of the large amount of freight offering.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst. During the passage she broke one of her shafts, and had to complete the passage with the use of one engine and her sails. Her lengthy passage had begun to excite alarm for her safety, which was happily dispelled by her safe arrival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. MASON, the Confederate Commissioner, was present on the 12th inst., at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the following toast:

To Our Visitors.

The Lord Mayor in proposing the toast, said, that although he could not greet MR. MASON as the recognized plenipotentiary of the Confederate States, he was perfectly justified in offering him as a gentleman who came to London on important business, and therefore bid him a hearty welcome to the Mansion House. He deplored the disastrous civil war raging in America, and hoped soon for its satisfactory termination.

MR. MASON, in responding to an earnest invitation to speak, was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

MR. MASON, after alluding to his difficult position from the non-recognition of the Confederate States by England, said he felt, in consequence, a hesitation in assuming to speak. He then continued as follows:

"I am a stranger in London, or rather I was a stranger; but I have learnt since I came to London that *none of English blood from my own Southern land are strangers amongst you.* I speak this from my heart, for I have been received by every circle in England and by every class of Society as a welcomed and honored guest. *The day will come—it is not far off—when the relationship between my Government, which is now in its infant fortune, and yours, will be one of close and intimate alliance.* I say this more especially as regards the City of London, which is the great market of the world. My country is the unrivaled producer of the great staples of the world, and I say that the relations, commercial, and doubtless political, and certainly social, between my honored countrymen and the people of London *will, before long, be of the most intimate character.*"

MR. MASON'S remarks, at several points, were received with much cheering.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Madeira, on the 2d of February, for Cadiz.

The proceedings in the British Parliament, on the 11th instant, were quite unimportant.

MR. GLADSTONE gave notice, that on the 13th instant, he would move for a reduction of the duty on segars from 9s. 6d. to 5s. per pound.

A somewhat stormy meeting had been held upon the Slavery question at Everton. The Liverpool friends of the Secessionists mustered in considerable force, but the resolutions sympathising with the North and emancipation were finally passed by a vote of two to one.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies continued to debate the Address to the Emperor.

M. BILLAULT explained the French policy toward Italy. The Emperor's great desire was to reconcile Italy and the Pope, and to maintain tranquillity, and he would labor perseveringly to this end.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 11th instant at 70f. 80c. for the Rentes.

POLAND.

Collisions and hostilities continued, but the conflicts were generally reported to be in favor of the Russians.

At Balmow, however, it was said that the Russians had been defeated by the Poles.

It was reported that the peasants were seizing isolated insurgents and putting them to death.

The London *Times* reiterates its belief that the rising of the Poles is a thoroughly national affair, and is headed by the Catholic priests. It says that the insurgents appear to be increasing and keeping a hold on whole provinces of the country.

GREECE.

Rumors had been current that Prince LOUIS, of Hesse, was proposed for King of Greece, but the London *Morning Post* denies the story, and says there is no prospect of that Prince becoming a candidate.

INDIA.

Additional telegrams had been received, giving the following intelligence:

BOMBAY, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Exchange 2s. 1d. Freight advanced 15s. Imports and exports brisk, and advancing.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Exchange 2s. 1d. Freights higher.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The January mails from the West Coast of Africa had been received.

The King of Cape Coast was dead.

Great fires had occurred at Lagos. Two hundred houses were destroyed.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The *Times*, in referring to MR. MASON'S presence at the Lord Mayor's banquet, assures the Americans on both sides of the Potomac, that what was said or done by the Lord Mayor was considered in London *not exactly insignificant or indifferent, but as really beginning and ending in the Mansion House.*

The *Times* City article says:

"The English funds opened, yesterday, at a fractional improvement and were subsequently rather firm in consequence of the easier state of the discount market. The Bank of Holland has reduced it rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent."

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

The City of Washington from Liverpool' and the Borussia from Southampton.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. MILNHOUSE, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 11th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 12th February, arrived here late last night.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 11th, arrived about the same time.

It is stated that the Galway steamers will start from Southampton to secure a portion of the Continental traffic.

Lord PALMERSTON had announced the restoration of the Galway subsidy, subject, however, to the report of the Admiralty upon the condition of the steamers.

The late Confederate privateer *Sumter* sailed from Gibraltar on the 6th inst. No particulars had been learned in regard to her departure.

The reply of President LINCOLN to the Manchester Address had been published.

A great meeting, held at Bolton, expressed warm sympathy for the North.

The ship *George Griswold* arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst. She attracted much attention on entering the Mersey, and was received with a salute of cannon from the North Fort and the dipping of colors from the Brighton Fort. The public demonstration had not yet taken place.

MR. W. S. LINDSAY, M. P., invites the London *Daily News* to give a contradiction to certain rumors it started in regard to his connection with the Confederate States, and says he is not the holder of Confederate bonds of any kind, and that neither himself nor any member of his firm have in any way entered into any contracts with the Government of the Confederate States for the construction of war steamers or any other kind of ships. He adds that, having some knowledge of America, he considered from the first that the attempt on the part of the North to subjugate the South was hopeless.

MR. FORTESCUE, in the House of Commons, said that the Government refused to give direct aid to the intercolonial railway, but would lend its imperial credit in raising a loan.

Sir W. BAXTER gave notice of a resolution antagonistic to the Galway subsidy.

The English diplomatic correspondence on Italy shows a strong position in favor of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

The British revenue returns for 1862 show an excess of revenue over the ordinary expenditure.

In the French Corps Legislatif the paragraphs in the address to the Emperor relating to Mexico, America and Italy, were passed, but the opposition strongly denounced the Mexican war and the continued occupation of Rome.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 10th instant at 70f. 70c. for the Rentes.

Le France points out that the French found in the fort at Acapulco, Mexico, arms from American sources.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER.

From the Manchester Guardian, 11th.

The following letter and inclosure were received yesterday by the Mayor of Manchester, (ABEL HEYWOOD, Esq.)

[COPY.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you by the hands of Mr. MORAN, the Assistant Secretary of this Legation, a letter of the President of the United States, addressed to you as Chairman of the meeting of workingmen, held at Manchester on the 31st of December, and in acknowledgment of the address which I had the pleasure to forward from that meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

ABEL HEYWOOD, Esq., Chairman, &c., Manchester.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 19, 1863.

To the Workingmen of Manchester

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent to me on the eve of the new year.

When I came on the 4th day of March, 1861, through a free and constitutional election to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatever might have been the cause, or whosesoever the fault, one duty, paramount to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserve at once the Constitution and integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty is the key to all the measures of administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of Government, and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of Governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results, which follow the policies that they may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

I have understood well that the duty of self-preservation rests solely with the American people. But I have at the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might have a material influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influences of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial toward mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances, to some of which you kindly allude, induced me especially to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practiced by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward this country may prevail in the councils of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic.

I know and deeply deplore the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this Government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human Slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to a severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances, I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and re-inspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them, perpetual.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

We find in the *Moniteur* the following answer to certain remarks upon the French Government, which were based upon a part of the correspondence contained in the intercepted rebel dispatches recently published:

"The London *Times* makes much of an incident which had excited the Government of the Confederate States, and in which French agents were compromised. One of the dispatches from Mr. BENJAMIN to Mr. SLIDELL, which have been intercepted and published by the Federal Government, represented the reason for the expulsion of M. THAZON, the Consular Agent of France and Vice-Consul of Spain at Galveston, to be an ill-judged step, taken in virtue of secret instructions emanating either from the Department of Foreign Affairs or from the Emperor's Minister in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the Richmond Government soon corrected an erroneous impression, but the English journal persists, notwithstanding, in exaggerating the importance of this incident, by reproducing, if not as well-founded, at all events as plausible, certain suppositions, the improbability of which it would have recognized if it had been better informed of the real position of the incriminated agent.

M. THAZON, who quitted Europe twenty years ago to settle in Texas, is not a Consul—not even a paid consular agent of France at Galveston. The gratuitous functions with which he was invested in 1859 make him simply a deputy of the Consul at New-Orleans, and in this capacity he has never corresponded except with his immediate chief. The only instructions he has received request him to maintain the greatest reserve, and to carefully abstain from every kind of interference in the political affairs of the country. All the Consuls of France in the United States have moreover been requested to transmit similar recommendations to the agents placed under their orders.

As to the other agent, M. TASCHEREAU, whose name has also been mixed up in the discovery of pretended diplomatic manœuvres, he is neither Consul nor Vice-Consul, but simply Chancellor of the Consulate of France at Richmond. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS sufficiently proved, by revoking within twenty-four hours the order he had given him to quit Virginia, that the fruitless incident which, in consequence of an entirely accidental *concordance*, had excited the suspicions of a Senator of the Confederate States, did not seem to him to deserve serious attention."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

DEBATE ON MEXICO IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 7.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. BILLAULT replied to a speech delivered yesterday by M. JULES FAVRE on the Mexican question.

M. BILLAULT maintained that France had cause of complaint against the Government of JUAREZ, which, he said, "has broken its sworn faith and ill treated our countrymen. France is resolved, like England, to make our countrymen everywhere respected." M. BILLAULT energetically protested against the words of M. FAVRE accusing the Government of want of foresight in reference to the Mexican expedition, and attributed the slowness of the operations to the disagreement between the Plenipotentiaries, which resulted in Spain, at the instigation and with the approbation of England, withdrawing her troops. M. BILLAULT said he did not inquire whether Spain acted well or ill in so doing; he merely stated the fact. *But France could not draw back.* The Minister then gave an account of the negotiations of Gen. PRIM and Sir CHARLES WYKE with JUAREZ. He protested against the insinuations which it had been sought to spread abroad respecting the motives of the French expedition, and against the exaggeration of the demands of France, and of the worthless nature of the Jecker claim. M. BILLAULT maintained that this claim was in no way connected with the rupture of the convention of Soledad, and protested against the allegation that scandalous and secret speculations lay behind the French intervention in Mexico. He also repelled the insinuations leveled at persons occupying high positions, and stated that these calumnies had their origin in Mexico. He defended the integrity of M. JECKER and the validity of his claim. Replying to the reproach that the policy of the Government was adventurous, M. BILLAULT enumerated the great acts of the policy of the Emperor's Government, and demanded that the Chamber should protest against the unjust words it had heard.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 8.

Yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, M. JULES FAVRE replied to M. BILLAULT'S speech on the Mexican question. M. FAVRE maintained that the Minister sought to displace and distort the question, when he said that the expedition was only undertaken in defence of the national honor and for the security of Frenchmen. He continued: "All the acts put forward as motives for the expedition cannot be imputed to JUAREZ, as most of them were committed before his Government came into power. Many persons guilty of robbery and pillage are sheltered beneath the French flag." M. FAVRE further disputed the accuracy of M. BILLAULT'S account of the JECKER affair.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Efforts were being made by the friends of Poland to get France to exercise some pressure on the Russian Government, and similar movements were being made in London.

The following telegrams indicate the progress of the insurrection:

WARSAW, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The news of the great battle near Wengrowsk and the defeat of the insurgents, with great loss, is confirmed, although no official report of the battle has yet been received.

The Russians set fire to the town of Wengrowsk. The Poles are said to have numbered 6,000 men.

LEMBERG, Monday, Feb. 9.

The insurrection at Alkusch is rapidly spreading.

The Poles are under KUROWSKI, and are posted near Bombrowa.

LANGIEWICZ is preparing to attack Cyenstochkau.

The Poles have promised the railway administration not to destroy the line, on condition that all trains shall be stopped upon their being signalled to do so.

An order of the Emperor of Austria has been published decreeing the prorogation of the Grecian Diet until the 2d of March.

This order is supposed to have been promulgated in consequence of Prince SAPIEHA having announced his intention of proposing that the Diet should vote an address to the Emperor of Austria requesting his diplomatic intercession in favor of Poland.

A rumor is current that the Marquis WIELOPOLSKI has been assassinated by the Poles.

NUYELOWITZ, Sunday, Feb. 8.

The Poles are in possession of all the places between Czentochow and the Prussian frontier.

The Russian troops who had fled into Prussian territory have been escorted to Heiwitz.

Railroad communication between Breslin and Warsaw has been reëstablished.

Some hundreds of peasants suitable for military service have taken refuge with their goods in Prussian territory, near Brencia.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 9.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, of this evening, says: "News of an alarming character has been received from the Polish provinces. Up to the present time the agitation prevailing in Russian Poland has not crossed our frontier, but a great excitement is commencing in some districts, and chiefly in that of Kalm amongst the Polish landed proprietors. It is believed that the serious intervention of the Government will become necessary."

The new *Prussian Rhine Zeitung* says: "The extension of the Polish insurrection has increased, and the whole of the First and Sixth Prussian Army Corps, and a division of the Second Corps are to be concentrated on the frontier."

The Russian Ambassadors have formally complained of the conduct of Austria in allowing enlistments for the Polish insurgents to take place in Gallicia, and other towns on the Austro-Prussian frontiers.

From the London Times.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE MOVEMENT.

There can now be no doubt of the magnitude of the Polish insurrection. We have no details, and the bare telegraphic summaries come to us from the Russian authorities, who, of course, represent events as favorably as possible for their cause. But nothing can be more ominous than even these meagre reports. The dates and the names of places cannot err. The column of Polish news and a map of the country are enough to show how widespread is the revolt, and how little progress has been made in suppressing it, in spite of alleged victories over the insurgents. Wengrow, which it is said has been taken by the Russians after a bloody conflict, is considerably to the east of Warsaw, near the frontier of Russia Proper. On the other side, the country on the Prussian frontier has been the scene of events apparently of much importance. In a combat on the 6th, the Russians are said to have been defeated and a number of the Imperial troops, probably disaffected Poles, fled across the frontier. In the south there has been severe fighting, and the Warsaw and Vienna Railway has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Of the universality of the movement there can now be no doubt. It was said at first that the larger proprietors and the peasantry stood aloof from it, and that it was supported principally by the smaller citizens, who suffered most from the Conscription. This account of the revolt, however, is now plainly inadequate. Whatever may been the truth at first, it is now evident that this is a great national insurrection, in which men of all classes have joined; that it is determined—it may be a desperate attempt by an oppressed people to deliver themselves from a yoke which had become unbearable. It is, indeed, a proof of the reality of their misery that, after so many years' subjection, they should try the fortune of war at a time when Russia has no external enemy, and when the success of Imperialism in France and the desire of Europe to have rest from revolutionary excitement must have given them little hope of support from the West. It is now asserted that the great landed proprietors are assisting the insurgents with horses and provisions. More than this, the fever has passed the frontier, and it will be seen from the dispatches we publish to-day that fears of a rising are entertained even in the Prussian territory. The Prussian army is in motion, and a large force is to be concentrated in the disturbed districts. From Austria, we hear that the Emperor had prorogued the Galician Diet, and that the resolution is supposed to have been adopted in consequence of Prince SAPIEHA having announced his intention of proposing that the Diet should vote an address to the Emperor requesting his diplomatic intercession with the Czar in favor of Poland.

ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, a discussion had taken place in regard to the state of affairs in Poland.

Considerable sympathy was evinced for the Poles, but the Ministers urged prudence in the discussion of foreign questions.

Finally a resolution was adopted, declaring that the present time was inopportune for the consideration of the matter.

The question was put to the Ministry with regard to the cession of the Island of Elba to France.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs positively denied the truth of the rumor.

It was reported that orders had been sent to Vienna for the reduction, by 20,000 men, of the Austrian army in Northern Italy.

SPAIN.

The sittings of the Cortes had been suspended. The event caused a great sensation in Madrid, where an impression prevailed that a dissolution of the Congress would follow. It was thought, however, that as the budget had not been voted, such a dissolution was not likely to take place.

The resignation of the Minister of Justice had been accepted.

GREECE.

It was formally announced that the Duke of SAXE-COBURG has positively declined the throne of Greece.

The Greek National Assembly have resolved that the powers of the members of the Provisional Government shall be maintained, and that they shall have the right of appointing a Council of Ministers.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The China, Australia and Calcutta mails will reach London in season for the American portion of them to be forwarded by the steamship *Jura*.

CALCUTTA, Sunday, Jan. 25.

There is a better demand for cotton goods, and higher prices are obtained.

Freights to London, 25.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for four days were 20,000 bales, including 10,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened heavy and lower, but the advices per *Hibernian* caused an advance of ½d.@1d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is inactive, and prices of goods and yarns are nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is dull but steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WARENFIELD, NASH & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: FLOUR very dull, at 22s.@27s. WHEAT inactive; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 2d.; Red Southern, 9s. 10d.@10s.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. CORN dull; Mixed, 29s. 6d.; White, 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet and steady. ENGLAND, ALEXTA & Co. report: BEEF, quiet and steady; PORK, steady but quiet: BACON, quiet, with a declining tendency; LARD, steady at 29s.@40s.; TALLOW, declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE inactive. RICE dull. ASHES quiet, at 31s. for Pots and Pearls. LINSEED OIL firm, at 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal. PETROLEUM dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant. TEA quiet. RICE active and steady. TALLOW steady, at 44s. 3d. LINSEED OIL firm, at 44s.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Consols closed, to-day, at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

American Stocks—Sales of Erie Railroad, at 44@44¼; Illinois Central Railroad, at 41 discount.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 25,500 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators, and 9,000 to exporters. The market opened very dull, with considerable decline; but the advices received from America and India caused some reaction, though not sufficient to recover the full decline, the market closing with a decline on the week of ½d. on American, but no material alteration in Surats. The sales to-day, (Friday,) 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	22½d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	21½d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	21½d.

Stock in port, 394,000 bales, including of 65,000 of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Flour is somewhat easier.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is flat and downward.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols closed, to-day, at 92¼@92¾ for money. The Bank returns show an increase in bullion of £376,000.

American Stocks—The latest sales were—Illinois Central, 41, discount; Erie Railroad, 43@44.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were dull and drooping. The demand for discount was moderate, and the market easy.

The Jura's Mails.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The *Jura's* mails were despatched to New-York by the night train due there at 6 P. M. of Thursday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Conscription Bill by the House.

A MAJORITY OF SIXTY-SIX.

Doings of the Committee of Conference on the Loan Bill.

Important Amendments of the Internal Revenue Law.

General McClellan Again Before the War Committee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The strong affirmative vote to-day in the House on the Conscription bill surprised even its friends, and is a hopeful sign of renewed determination to prosecute the war with vigor. Out of the thirty Southern members, twelve voted for the bill, and several were absent.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE LOAN BILL.

The doings of the Conference Committee on the Loan bill are shrouded in mystery, and there are no end to the conflicting rumors to which they have given rise. The Committee certainly met this morning, and Secretary CHASE consulted with the members either together or separately, and submitted suggestions for their consideration. These suggestions in some respects varied from any before made, and were generally acceptable. Their nature can be inferred from the known views of the Secretary. On one point only is there still remaining a substantial disagreement in the Committee, and that is the tax on bank circulation; and it is not impossible that a new Committee may be appointed to settle it.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. McDOWELL has submitted to the Military Committee of the two Houses a plan for consolidating the regiments in the field, or for filling them up to the maximum, and keeping them full, from troops to be raised under the new Conscript law. The plan does away with the present anomalous state of affairs, in which a wasted regiment, perhaps hardly counting a hundred and fifty muskets, has the full complement of staff, line and field officers for a thousand men. It proposes to make such a change as will consolidate parts of regiments in whole ones, thereby disposing of supernumerary officers; then forming them into brigades, with a Brigadier for each, and then into divisions with a Major-General to command. It gives the President power to muster out of the service officers whom the consolidation may leave without commands, always discriminating in favor of those oldest in the field and most noted for services and ability. Gen. McDOWELL appeared in person before the Committee and explained his plan at length. The Committee were very forcibly impressed with his views, and will endeavor to carry them out before Congress adjourns. The chance of the passage of a bill based on Gen. McDOWELL'S suggestions at this stage of the session are not, however, first-class. Both the General and the Committee are of the opinion that the army as at present organized must be very inefficient.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

It is understood that Gen. McCLELLAN has obeyed the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and has appeared to testify again on matters touching which he has before given evidence. Some curiosity is felt to ascertain whether any member of that Committee will deny the fact on the floor of the House.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The report received here that the French have landed at Guaymas, and are marching on the capital of Sonora, is not fully credited, though partially believed by Senators and others from the Pacific States.

LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The Senate to-day indefinitely postponed the bill repealing the act establishing and equalizing the grade of line officers in the naval service.

THE HEALTH, ETC., OF THE ARMY.

The bill for promoting the health, comfort and efficiency of the soldiers provides tobacco as an army ration, to be furnished at cost price.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The amendments made to the Pacific Railroad law in the Senate to-day, provides that the percentage of bonds to be retained by the Government until the completion of the work shall apply only to the portion between San Francisco and Sierra Nevada, and that between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and that the President may, at his discretion, cause money to be paid to the companies in lieu of bonds.

GEN. HOOKER'S DISCIPLINE.

Gen. HOOKER has arrested thirty deserters, had them tried by Court-martial and sentenced to be shot. It is believed he will inexorably enforce the sentence. The case is noteworthy, as almost the first where the rule against desertion has seemed likely to be executed, and as illustrative of the vigorous means by which Gen. HOOKER is raising the efficiency of the Army of the Potomac.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT.

The President has nominated, as Recorder of Deeds for this District, Dr. N. C. TOWLE, of this city. The office has but recently been created by Congress.

COMMISSION ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Commission authorized by Congress to ascertain the amount of damage committed by the Sioux in Minnesota, has not yet been appointed by the President, but will probably consist of Representatives ALDRICH, of Minnesota, WHITE, of Indiana, and PORTER, of Wisconsin.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN THE DISTRICT.

The incumbents of the judicial offices in the District of Columbia are flooding Congress with petitions against the contemplated reforms and changes in the Judiciary of the District.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

THE WAR COMMITTEE.

It is probable that the Committee on the Conduct of the War will report to Congress on important matters before the close of the session. Gen. MCCLELLAN will be examined to-morrow.

SLAVES IN NEW-MEXICO.

A resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico was presented to the Senate to-day, asking compensation to the owners of about 600 Indian captives about to be liberated by the Courts, and the passage of a law to return them to their several tribes.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of WM. P. BLODGETT as Naval Officer at Providence, R. I., in place of FISHER, resigned.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Fearful Storm—Snow Fourteen Inches Deep—Washington's Birthday—The Conscription Bill and the Army, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

The most fearful storm the Army of the Potomac has ever experienced began on Saturday evening, and continued all day yesterday. The sun shone so brightly and the air was so balmy on Saturday morning, that we all supposed the unfavorable weather of the past six weeks ended. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the weather commenced growing colder, and by midnight the wind had blown up a furious snow-storm. The snow this morning is fully fourteen inches deep. The stock through the army must have suffered very much, coming unexpectedly, as the storm did, upon us. The steam-tug *Gen. Hooker* ran up the Potomac Creek several times during the day yesterday, in order to keep the channel open.

Many of the ill-clad rebels on the opposite side of the river must have nearly perished from the excessive cold.

Yesterday being WASHINGTON'S Birthday, salutes of thirty-four guns were fired by several of the commands at 12 o'clock. Had the weather been favorable the troops were to have paraded, and other ceremonies in honor of the illustrious dead performed.

The following changes occurred in the Fifth New-York Regiment, Engineer Brigade, last week:

Walter Kasson, A. D. C. to Gen. Woodbury, promoted to the Second Majority, *vice* Maj. Magruder, made Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Bogan, Co. A, promoted to a Third Majority, a position newly created.

Lieut. Place, Co. H, promoted to Captain; Second Lieut. Henderson, First Lieutenant; and Sergt. Harem, Second Lieutenant.

Sergt. Burke, of Co. B, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, *vice* Farrell, resigned.

The passage of the Conscription bill through the Senate is the occasion of much joy in the army. No one single act on the part of the Government will, I am confident, do so much toward reviving the spirits of the soldiers as the enactment and enforcement of this measure.

The inclosed orders were distributed yesterday and the day previous: J.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—Lieut. HENRY CRANVILLE, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania cavalry, having been guilty of gross neglect of duty and positive disobedience of orders, while on outpost duty, on the 18th *inst.*—allowing his sentinels to dismount, *unsaddle and converse with the pickets of the enemy*—and his reserves to unsaddle their horses, is hereby dismissed with disgrace from the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President. By command of

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Feb. 19, 1863.

I. Before a General Court Martial, of which Lieut.-Col. F. F. CAVADA, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, convened at the Headquarters Second brigade, BIRNEY'S division, was arraigned and tried,

Maj. HENRY A. READ, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the following charges.

CHARGE 1—*Absence Without Leave.*—CHARGE 2—*Breach of Arrest.*—To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

The Court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, find the accused guilty on all the charges and specifications.

And the Court does therefore sentence the said Maj. HENRY A. READ, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

II. Before a General Court-Martial, of which Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, United States Volunteers, is President, convened at the Headquarters Second brigade, BIRNEY'S division, was arraigned and tried,

Capt. AUGUST E. VEYER, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on the following charges:

CHARGE 1—*Mutiny.*

Specification—In this, that Capt. AUGUST E. VEYER, late Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, now Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, having been informed of an order from the War Department, dated December 15, 1862, ordering the consolidation of the (late) Fifty-fifth Regiment with the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, did in an excited manner openly encourage the men to resistance against said order, saying that those who would submit were cowards, or words to that effect.

CHARGE 2—*Absence Without Leave.*—After mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, the Court find the accused guilty on all the charges and specifications, and the Court do therefore sentence the said Capt. AUGUST E. VEYER, Thirty-eight Regiment New-York Volunteers, "To be cashiered, and imprisoned during the remainder of the rebellion at such place as the Secretary of War may direct."

III. Before a General Court-Martial, of which Col. P. P. BROWNE, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, is President, convened at the camp of the Eleventh corps, was arraigned and tried, First Lieut. LADISLAUS VON ZAKLIKA, Fourth Regiment New-York cavalry, on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE—*Gross Neglect of Duty.*—In negligently allowing 24 prisoners in his care to escape.

After mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced the Court find the accused guilty.

And the Court do therefore sentence the said First Lieutenant LADISLAUS VON ZAKLIKA, Fourth Regiment New-York cavalry, "*to be dismissed the service.*"

IV. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Courts in the cases of Major HENRY A. READ, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and First Lieutenant LADISLAUS VON ZAKLIKA, Fourth Regiment New-York cavalry, are approved and confirmed. These officers accordingly cease to belong to the military service of the United States from this date.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court in the case of Capt. AUGUST E. VEYER, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, are confirmed, but on account of the difficulty of carrying it into execution, so much of the sentence as regards confinement during the period of the rebellion is remitted. Capt. AUGUST E. VEYER, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, accordingly ceases to be an officer in the military service of the United States from this date. By command of

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Battle of Bear River.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

It is now ascertained that 255 Indians were killed at the battle of Bear River. Sixty escaped at the commencement of the fight, before they were flanked.

Fire in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

One of the Michigan Southern Railroad elevators, containing 120,000 bushels of grain and 2,000 barrels flour, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $200,000, which is partly insured.

THE GREAT ARMY OF THE SICK.

Military Hospitals in Washington.

NUMBERS OF SICK AND WOUNDED GATHERED IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON—THE PLAN OF ONE-STORY BARRACKS FOR THEM ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT—DESCRIPTION OF THE LATE PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL—INTERESTING CASE OF A CONNECTICUT SOLDIER—A CHANCE FOR THE BENEVOLENT—A CRITICISM.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

The military hospitals, convalescent camps, &c. in Washington and its neighborhood sometimes contain over fifty thousand sick and wounded men. Every form of wound, (the mere sight of some of them having been known to make a tolerably hardy visitor faint away,) every kind of malady, like a long procession, with typhoid fever and diarrhœa at the head as leaders, are here in steady motion. The soldier's hospital! how many sleepless nights how many woman's tears, how many long and aching hours and days of suspense, from every one of the Middle, Eastern and Western States, have concentrated here! Our own New-York, in the form of hundreds and thousands of her young men, may consider herself here—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and all the West and Northwest the same—and all the New-England States the same.

Upon a few of these hospitals I have been almost daily calling as a missionary, on my own account, for the sustenance and consolation of some of the most needy cases of sick and dying men, for the last two months. One has much to learn in order to do good in these places. Great tact is required. These are not like other hospitals. By far the greatest proportion (I should say five-sixths) of the patients are American young men, intelligent, of independent spirit, tender feelings, used to a hardy and healthy life; largely the farmers are represented by their sons—largely the mechanics and workingmen of the cities. Then they are *soldiers*. All these points must be borne in mind.

People through our Northern cities have little or no idea of the great and prominent feature which these military hospitals and convalescent camps make in and around Washington. There are not merely two or three or a dozen, but some fifty of them, of different degrees of capacity. Some have a thousand and more patients. The newspapers here find it necessary to print every day a directory of the hospitals; a long list, something like what a directory of the churches would be in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston.

BARRACKS ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government, (which really tries, I think, to do the best and quickest it can for these sad necessities,) is gradually settling down to adopt the plan of placing the hospitals in clusters of one-story wooden barracks, with their accompanying tents and sheds for cooking and all needed purposes. Taking all things into consideration, no doubt these are best adapted to the purpose; better than using churches and large public buildings like the Patent Office. These sheds now adopted are long, one-story edifices, sometimes ranged along in a row, with their heads to the street, and numbered either alphabetically, Wards A, or B, C, D and so on; or Wards 1, 2, 3, &c. The middle one will be marked by a flagstaff, and is the office of the establishment, with rooms for the Ward Surgeons, &c. One of these sheds or wards, will contain sixty cots—sometimes, on an emergency, they move them close together, and crowd in more. Some of the barracks are larger, with, of course more inmates. Frequently, there are tents, more comfortable here than one might think, whatever they may be down in the army.

Each ward has a Ward-master, and generally a nurse for every ten or twelve men. A Ward Surgeon has, generally, two wards—although this varies. Some of the wards have a woman nurse—the Armory-square wards have some very good ones. The one in Ward E is one of the best.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

A few weeks ago the the vast area of the second story of that noblest of Washington buildings, the Patent Office, was crowded close with rows of sick, badly wounded and dying soldiers. They were placed in three very large apartments. I went there several times. It was a strange, solemn and, with all its features of suffering and death, a sort of fascinating sight. I went sometimes at night, to soothe and relieve particular cases; some, I found, needed a little cheering up and friendly consolation at that time, for they went to sleep better afterward. Two of the immense apartments are filled with high and ponderous glass cases, crowded with models in miniature of every kind of utensil, machine or invention, it ever entered into the mind of man to conceive; and with curiosities and foreign presents. Between these cases were lateral openings, perhaps eight feet wide, and quite deep, and in these were placed many of the sick; besides a great long double row of them up and down through the middle of the hall. Many of them were very bad cases, wounds and amputations. Then there was a gallery running above the hall, in which there were beds also. It was, indeed, a curious scene at night, when lit up. The glass cases, the beds, the sick, the gallery above and the marble pavement under foot—the suffering, and the fortitude to bear it in various degrees—occasionally, from some, the groan that could not be repressed—sometimes a poor fellow dying, with emaciated face and glassy eye, the nurse by his side, the doctor also there, but no friend, no relative—such were the sights but lately in the Patent Office. The wounded have since been removed from there, and it is now vacant again.

Of course, there are among these thousands of prostrated soldiers in hospital here, all sorts of individual cases. On recurring to my note-book, I am puzzled which cases to select to illustrate the average of these young men and their experiences. I may here say, too, in general terms, that I could not wish for more candor and manliness, among all their sufferings, than I find among them.

CASE OF J. A. H., OF COMPANY C., TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Take this case in Ward 6, Campbell Hospital—a young man from Plymouth Country, Massachusetts; a farmer's son, aged about 20 or 21, a soldierly American young fellow, but with sensitive and tender feelings. Most of December and January last, he lay very low, a d for quite awhile I never expected he would recover. He had become prostrated with an obstinate diarrhœa; his stomach would hardly keep the least thing down, he was vomiting half the time. But that was hardly the worst of it. Let me tell his story—it is but one of thousands.

He had been some time sick with his regiment in the field, in front, but did his duty as long as he could—was in the battle of Fredericksburgh—soon after was put in the regimental hospital. He kept getting worse—could not eat anything they had there—the doctor told him nothing could be done for him there—the poor fellow had fever also—received (perhaps it could not be helped) little or no attention—lay on the ground getting worse. Toward the latter part of December, very much enfeebled, he was sent up from the front, from Falmouth Station, in an open platform car; (such as hogs are transported upon north,) and dumped with a crowd of others on the boat at Aquia Creek, falling down like a rag where they deposited him, too weak and sick to sit up or help himself at all. No one spoke to him, or assisted him—he had nothing to eat or drink—was used (amid the great crowds of sick) either with perfect indifference, or, as in two or three instances, with heartless brutality.

On the boat, when night came and the air grew chilly, he tried a long time to undo the blankets he had in his knapsack, but was too feeble. He asked one of the employes, who was moving around deck, for a moment's assistance, to get the blankets. The man asked him back if he could not get them himself? He answered no, he had been trying for more than half an hour, and found himself too weak. The man rejoined, he might then go without them, and walked off. So H. lay, chilled and damp, on deck all night, without anything under or over him, while two good blankets were within reach. It caused him a great injury—nearly cost him his life.

Arrived at Washington, he was brought ashore and again left on the wharf, or above it, amid the great crowds, as before, without any nourishment—not a drink for his parched mouth—no kind hand offered to cover his face from the forenoon sun. Conveyed at last some two miles by ambulance to the hospital, and assigned a bed, (bed 47, ward 6, Campbell Hospital, January and February, 1863,) he fell down exhausted upon the bed; but the Ward-master (he has since been changed) came to him with a growling order to get up—the rules, he said, permitted no man to lie down in that way with his old clothes on—he must sit up—must first go to the bath-room, be washed, and have his clothes completely changed. (A very good rule, properly applied.) He was taken to the bath-room and scrubbed well with cold water. The attendants, callous for a while, were soon alarmed, for suddenly the half-frozen and lifeless body fell limpsy in their hands, and they hurried it back to the cot, plainly insensible, perhaps dying.

Poor boy! the long train of exhaustion, deprivation, rudeness, no food, no friendly word or deed, but all kinds of upstart airs, and impudent, unfeeling speeches and deeds, from all kinds of small officials, (and some big ones,) cutting like razors into that sensitive heart, had at last done the job. He now lay, at times out of his head, but quite silent, asking nothing of anyone, for some days, with death getting a closer and surer grip upon him—he cared not, or rather he welcomed death. His heart was broken. He felt the struggle to keep up any longer to be useless. God, the world, humanity—all had abandoned him. It would feel so good to shut his eyes forever on the cruel things around him and toward him.

As luck would have it, at this time, I found him. I was passing down Ward No. 6 one day, about dusk (4th of January, I think,) and noticed his glassy eyes with a look of despair and hopelessness, sunk low in his thin pallid-brown young face. One learns to divine quickly in the hospital, and as I stopped by him and spoke some commonplace remark, (to which he made no reply,) I saw as I looked that it was a case for ministering to the affections first, and other nourishment and medicines afterward. I sat down by him without any fuss—talked a little—soon saw that it did him good—led him to talk a little himself—got him somewhat interested—wrote a letter for him to his folks in Massachusetts, (to L. H. CAMPBELL, Plymouth County,)—soothed him down as I saw he was getting a little too much agitated, and tears in his eyes—gave him some small gifts, and told him I should come again soon. (He has told me since that this little visit, at that hour, just saved him—a day more, and it would have been perhaps too late.)

Of course I did not forget him, for he was a young fellow to interest any one. He remained very sick—vomiting much every day, frequent diarrhœa, and also something like bronchitis, the doctor said. For a while I visited him almost every day—cheered him up—took him some little gifts, and gave him small sums of money, (he relished a drink of new milk, when it was brought through the ward for sale.) For a couple of weeks his condition was uncertain—sometimes I thought there was no chance for him at all. But of late he is doing better—is up and dressed, and goes around more and more (Feb. 21) every day. He will not die, but will recover.

The other evening, passing through the ward, he called me—he wanted to say a few words, particular. I sat down by his side on the cot, in the dimness of the long ward, with the wounded soldiers there in their beds, ranging up and down. H. told me I had saved his life. He was in the deepest earnest about it. It was one of those things that repay a soldiers' hospital missionary a thousand-fold—one of the hours he never forgets.

THE FIELD IS LARGE, THE REAPERS FEW.

A benevolent person with the right qualities and tact, cannot perhaps make a better investment of himself, at present, anywhere upon the varied surface of the whole of this big world, than in these same military hospitals, among such thousands of most interesting young men. The army is very young—and so much more American than I supposed. Reader, how can I describe to you the mute appealing look that rolls and moves from many a manly eye, from many a sick cot, following you as you walk slowly down one of these wards? To see these, and to be incapable of responding to them, except in a few cases, (so very few compared to the whole of the suffering men,) is enough to make one's heart crack. I go through in some cases cheering up the men; distributing now and then little sums of money—and regularly, letter-paper and envelopes, oranges, tobacco, jellies, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL AIRS AND HARSHNESS.

Many things invite comment, and some of them sharp criticism, in these hospitals. The Government, as I said, is anxious and liberal in its practice toward its sick; but the work has to be left, in its personal application to the men, to hundreds of officials of one grade or another about the hospitals, who are sometimes entirely lacking in the right qualities. There are tyrants and shysters in all positions, and especially those dressed in subordinate authority. Some of the ward doctors are careless, rude, capricious, needlessly strict. One I found who prohibited the men from all enlivening amusements; I found him sending men to the guard-house for the most trifling offence. In general, perhaps, the officials—especially the new ones, with their straps or badges—put on too many airs. Of all places in the world, the hospitals of American young men and soldiers, wounded in the volunteer service of their country, ought to be exempt from mere conventional military airs and etiquette of shoulder-straps. But they are not exempt.

WHITMAN.

The Contrabands at St. Louis—Appeal from Mr. W. E. Dodge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am so confident that the inclosed extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. NELSON, of St. Louis, and the appeal of the "Ladies' Contraband Relief Society," will touch the sympathies of many of our good citizens, that I venture to ask you to publish it, and to say that I have already received some $500, which I am anxious to increase and forward, and shall be happy to receive any donations of clothing or money which may be sent to my address during the present week. Respectfully yours,

W. E. DODGE, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-street.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. NELSON addressed to WM. E. DODGE, dated St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1863:

"May I solicit your attention to the inclosed appeal, which I believe to be entirely truthful. God is working wonderfully here, but it is, after all, only a part of our people who are not 'ashamed of Christ' in the persons of these poor blacks—only a part of a war-impoverished community. These naked—or at least ragged and unprovided—creatures are roughly cast forth from the falling prison-house; they are despised and hated by even many of their deliverers. Our 'noble women' are trying to clothe them, but their means are very inadequate. I know that you have the same class of sufferers in your Eastern Department, but has not the East suffered much less impoverishment than the West? And has not the grace of God prepared more hearts at the East to feel for these people for the Saviour's sake? I see you send a ship-load of food to the hungry in Lancashire, and I exult in it with a 'confidence of boasting' for my country, which I hope is not a sinful pride. I see Boston sending a munificent gift to our Western Sanitary Commission, and I am encouraged to ask, Is there not some money East for these poor people?"

THE APPEAL OF THE ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE.

Numerous representations having been made of the destitution and suffering existing among the "contrabands," both here in our city and elsewhere, a number of ladies have united in an e rt to afford them some assistance. For this purpose they have organized a society known as the "Contraband Relief Society." The following ladies have been elected to serve as officers and managers:

President—Mrs. WASHINGTON KING.
Vice-President—Mrs. S. Rich.
Secretary—W. S. Hazard,
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Kennedy.

In coming before the public in behalf of this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, we cannot forbear mentioning the fact, that this is the first time an appeal of this kind has been made to this community. Our money has been freely given in the cause of suffering humanity the world over. Famine-stricken Ireland, the persecuted Christians of Turkey, and the Indians on our border, have all shared our sympathy and benefited by our liberality; but for the helpless class whom we now seek to relieve, hitherto no voice has been lifted in supplication, no hand stretched forth to save. Even now, from among themselves, we hear no call for assistance, no murmur of complaint; only by the mute appeals of their destitution and wretchedness do they move our sympathies. Placed, by the vicissitudes of war and the decrees of Providence, in a state which we trust is to them the beginning of a nobler civilization, it is not surprising, that for the time being they should require assistance and encouragement from those who have been more highly favored.

Citizens! Christians! will you help in this matter? Christ, in the persons of his despised and suffering poor, appeals to us. Shall we disregard the call, and by so doing bring upon ourselves the dreadful censure, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto me?"

Clothing of every description will be gladly received, especially that made from coarse and strong fabrics. Contributions in money and clothing may, for the present, be sent to the residence of Mrs. WASHINGTON KING, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Morgan streets; also, to the rooms of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, marked "Contraband Relief Fund."

W. S. HAZARD, Secretary.

The Appointment of Generals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

I cut the following from the TIMES of this morning:

"The President experiences some difficulty in selecting from the list of General officers returned to him from the Senate the number which the law authorizes him to nominate."

I venture to suggest a way of getting the President out of "the difficulty," while he profits by his "experiences."

1. Let the list sent to the Senate be destroyed.

2. In making out a new list, select, first, only from those next in rank who are now in the service, and who have earned their promotion. If these are not sufficient, select the remainder from those who have rendered service in raising a brigade, *provided they are capable*.

3. Every one recommended by any party hack should be looked on with distrust; we have had too many unfit officers saddled on the army already. If it is necessary to provide for such men, make them Consuls to some places in Siberia, but do not do it unless the Czar consents to it.

It must be mortifying to an officer to have one appointed over him who has never seen service, and if there is no other way of bringing deserving names before the President for promotion we had better use the newspapers. We can then know what they have done; and as a beginning I suggest Col. SAMUEL A. GILBERT, of Ohio, who dispersed the rebels at their meeting in Frankfort, Ky., on the 18th inst., as worthy of promotion. His doings are in the TIMES of to-day, and will not be forgotten before the end of the week—so I name him. B.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The people on the west side of the City ar moving in earnest, through the Street Inspector and the Boards of the Common Council, to compel the contractors to complete their contract in grading the Eighth-avenue. That being done, they are equally determined to compel the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay their track and run their cars to Harlem River.

The public may well be in earnest, considering the present almost impassible condition of the Bloomingdale Road, for it has been run as a political machine—which will, in some measure, account for its present miserable condition. Most of the distance of from Seventy-first to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, a good sized sloop could sail, with a fair wind and well loaded, and find water and mud enough to insure a safe voyage.

Driving down from One Hundred and Tenth-street, the best route to town, is peculiar, and shows how much the residents at and above that street need the completion of the Eighth-avenue Railroad. From One Hundredth-street the driver takes the fields to the Tenth-avenue; then the fields again to the Ninth-avenue, then through the fields to One Hundred and First-street, up One Hundred and First-street, then through the fields and woods 350 feet to the Eighth-avenue, then to the City.

The officers, whose duty it is and should be to attend to the roads and keep them in order, have been more intent on securing a reelection than performing the duties they have sworn to fulfill, and the thousands who, twice each day, come over the roads and the fields to town, are left by the officials, the Common Council and the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, entirely uncared for.

And now the residents of the Twelfth Ward ask:

First—That the contractors grade the Eighth-avenue, and that the Railroad no longer prevent this being done.

Second—That the Common Council require this to be done without a day's delay; and,

Third—That the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company either at once give up their charter and right to the public as forfeited, or immediately enlarge their road and run their cars to the river. This they agreed to do. This the public convenience requires. And unless they do this, the strong arm of the law, and the strong arm of the will of a justly indignant people, will compel them to wish that they had done their duty, and conformed to their contracts, and done it all promptly and fairly. S.

The Pirate Alabama.

HOW CAPT. SEMMES TREATS HIS PRISONERS AND WATCHES HIS CREW—A DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

From the New-Haven Journal.

The following extracts of a letter from the master of a New-Haven vessel, gives some interesting particulars of the visit of the *Alabama* to St. Domingo, and her previous operations:

MAYAGUEZ, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

DEAR ——: On the night of Jan. 26 there was a large steamer seen entering the harbor, with the Confederate flag flying at her peak, and what should it be but the *Alabama*. She anchored within half a mile of me, I being inside the bar, in the river, and she outside, where I preferred her to be, rather than have her next to me outside the harbor, where she would have burnt the schooner, without a doubt. I went up to the hotel with others, awaiting for SEMMES to come on shore, but was disappointed, as none of the ship's company landed, but a message was sent on shore by the pilot to the Harbormaster, or Captain of the port, and other officials, that he (SEMMES, of the *Alabama*,) had two ships' companies which he wished to land, numbering eighteen persons. He was boarded at midnight, and the request granted. I and others waited on the dock until 1 o'clock in the morning, the American Consul, Mr. JÆGER, who had arrived from New-York that day, being one of the party of Americans. Among the natives the affair created little or no excitement. They finally came on shore in their own boats, which had been saved for the purpose. They proved to be the crews of the bark *Golden Rule*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, from New-York for Aspinwall, with a cargo valued at $100,000, (so the Captain told me.) He was captured in Turk's Island Passage, nine days from New-York. They took from the bark all they wanted, making his own crew assist, and then fired her. The crews were put in irons. The Captains had liberty to go where they liked, and messed with the Midshipmen, and all spoke well of their fare and treatment. The things taken were preserved meats, clams, lobsters, crushed sugar, sweetmeats, &c., of which there was a great variety, even to confectionery. Among the articles were some crying India-rubber dolls. The Captain said SEMMES amused himself by sitting on the deck and squeezing them to make them cry. The other vessel was a brig, belonging to Boston, called the *Castilener* or *Castelane*, Capt. MAYO, from Martinique, bound to Cienfuegos, Cuba, in ballast. He had a freight out of $2,800, but only drew $700, which they got. She was taken the night before, on the 27th, at 10 o'clock, off Alta Vela Rock, St. Domingo, and burned. The Captain asked SEMMES for a receipt for his $700, but he declined giving it. The brig was then fired, after taking a boat from her, for the purpose of landing the crew at the first convenient place, when the steamer sailed for this port. They described SEMMES as a mere skeleton of a man, wearing a wig and a gray moustache and no whiskers. So you will know him when you see him. The *Alabama* is a long, low, rakish-looking thing, full bark-rigged, even to royals and all studding-sails, with three large try-sails, the peaks of the gaffs coming up even with the top-sail yards; very long lower mast, a short bowsprit and jib-boom, a low smoke-stack, with a hole through it, which was made by the *Hatteras*, at Galveston. You may depend upon it I shall know her if I see her again. I had a fine view of her from the fort, where I could look down upon her decks. They gave the Captain of the port an order for fresh provisions to be brought off the next morning—400 pounds beef, two barrels yams, plantain, potatoes, oranges, &c., which were taken off to him. He presented the Captain of the port a Confederate flag and a revolver. No doubt he was paid in the way of information. He told the Captain of the port that he had business in the Mono Passage that night. At 5 o'clock he run up anchor and steamed away across the mouth of the river, with the Confederate flag flying at his peak, and kept the shore aboard to the eastward, as far as I could see him. I was quite inquisitive to know what course he took, as I had to sail the next morning, the 28th, and followed on in his track, but have been lucky enough to escape him. Some fishermen here report seeing a fire in the passage a few nights since, and I have no doubt that he burned some vessel that very night. If not, he has burned some since. I think he spends most of his time about these Passages, where so many ships centre, and why has he not been caught? He landed 132 men in Jamaica, the week before he took these vessels, where he caulked and colored—gave one watch liberty there for twenty-four hours, and those who went back, absented themselves five days, so he would not allow the other watch to leave. His crew says he is not afraid of anything but the *Vanderbilt*. They say he dare not leave his ship under any consideration, but watches everything with the eye of a cat—takes all his own sights, and does his own navigation—consequently leaves no room for treachery.

The American brig *Humming Bird*, that lay at anchor at St. Domingo, is under English colors. The Captain set a large American ensign forward, and a small English flag aft, which put SEMMES in a rage. He sent his compliments to the Captain, and said he would have that vessel if he lay for him two months, and the English flag would not save him. At Mayaguez I learned nothing from the pirate, but think I shall hear of him again before I leave this place. He had a supply of coal at the time of four hundred tons. Our *Alabama* was reported at St. Thomas about a week ago. You can hear of some of our men-of-war being at St. Thomas every day, but such a thing at St. Domingo has not been seen for months. It is my belief that they do not want to meet him. His whereabouts now is quite uncertain, but I should take my chances in finding him between Anegader Channel and Turks Island Passage. There is but little chance for my taking him in the schooner, so I will not try it, if he will let me alone. * * *

Yours, &c., MINOTT.

Sing Sing Prison.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My Summer residence is in the vicinity of Sing Sing Prison. This proximity has led me to visit that institution frequently, and to take such part in the Sunday service as is proper for a layman. These visits have led me to a close scrutiny of both officers and prisoners, whilst the period of time covered by my observation has embraced two distinct systems of government, under different officials.

As I have been treated with great courtesy by all classes, as well by the "outs" as the "ins," it is far from pleasant to make comparisons; yet it seems to me that common justice to the prisoners demands that I contribute my mite of influence toward sustaining the new order of things, and recommending the line of policy pursued by the present Board of Inspectors, and their able and efficient Warden, Mr. HUBBELL.

Your readers are aware, doubtless, that until recently the "shower-bath" and "knock-down" policy has prevailed, resulting in conflicts between keepers and prisoners, of every day occurrence, and engendering "eternal hate" between the rulers and the ruled, until each party lived in constant fear of the other. Under this system, the prisoners felt that they were shut out from the sympathy due from man to his fellow, (no matter how fallen,) and so no sentiment of gratitude and respect was expected of them in return for coldness and indifference. In my interviews with the prisoners, I find persons maimed for life, under the brutal treatment of former years; and while this is true of the *physical*, it is especially true of the *moral hearts* that might have been encouraged to a better life. They being so paralized by inhuman treatment, that it is as nearly impossible to elevate and restore them to sensibility as it is to raise up to soundness the cripples of the hospital.

Furthesmore, my observattons have led me to very different conclusions in regard to the *character* of the prisoners. In common with the community, (as I think,) I had supposed the most of them were abandoned men, steeped in crime, and too "desperate" to be affected by either kind or cruel treatment. On the contrary, it appears the majority are *young men*, many of whom were the dupes of others, and in frequent cases, sent to prison for their first crime. Not only so, but in my judgment, not a few are suffering for crimes not their own. It is quite common to hear the keepers say, "The young man has no business here."

What a hopeless prospect opened up before these young men incarcerated, perhaps, for a long term of years, to be looked upon only as outcasts, with no view of kindness to cheer their dreary hours?

Under these circumstances there remained one link to bind these isolated beings to humanity—the Chaplain, Rev. JOHN LUCKEY. He alone, under God, saved them from utter despair. He, they well knew, had an ear open to their complaints and a heart to feel for their woes. He had always advocated their claims to human sympathy and Christian regard. But between him and the rulers there was no accord save in personal intercourse. Their line of policy was *force*—his, *kindness*. They viewed the prison only as a place of punishment—he, as a school of reformation. Their policy would send the criminal forth to prey upon the community with sharpened zeal—his would reunite them to their families and to society, "wiser and better men."

But, under God, the Chaplain's policy has prevailed. The Inspectors of last year comprehended at once the true nature of the case, and gave to the Chaplain's plans the encouragement so long needed. Rising above party and personal aims, the Inspector selected a Warden, whose qualifications for the reformatory work were unquestioned. His appointment threw at once a gleam of light into those dark cells and still darker haunts. Mr. HUBBELL grasped at once the true idea of government—fairness combined with kindness. The prisoners soon learned that while all necessary rules were to be unrelaxed in their enforcement, they were yet administered by the hands of a *friend*. They saw in his countenance firmness and dignity, and yet a tear in his eye revealed a heart full of compassion.

With the Inspectors, Chaplain and Warden coöperating for the welfare of the prisoners, what else can be expected but a change, decided and marked, for the better? In my recent visit to the hospital and cells, one universal blessing was pronounced upon the Warden and Chaplain, and that, too, by men who had grown old in prison life, and who had been looked upon, under other administrations, as "hard cases" and "incorrigible." Some would say to me: "Now I have hope. I feel that there is something to live for. I am treated as a man in misfortune, and by the help of God I am determined to mend my ways." A prisoner, writing to a friend remarks: "We fear more to incur the displeasure of the Warden, than all the 'cats' and 'shower-baths' combined." One who is an inmate of the hospital, a cripple for life, the result of severe punishment, said: "I have for years been nursing resentment against my oppressors, but the visits of the Warden have quite changed my feelings, and now, with the aid of this good book, (holding the Bible in his hand,) I am losing my enmity, and hope to live a new and better life."

But I need not multiply cases. Instead of cursing, men are reading their Bibles. Instead of calling for vengeance on their taskmasters, are supplicating mercy for themselves.

In my humble judgment, if the present policy is pursued, many who enter the prison criminals will go out Christians—not to prey upon, but to benefit society.

But here comes the question in which the whole community is so interested. Will the present policy be continued? Can the present incumbents be retained in office? Are the demands of party upon the Inspectors so strong that they will be forced to turn out tried men for hungry aspirants who seek only their *own*? In plain words, must Mr. HUBBELL, who holds the office, not for its pecuniary advantages (for every-one knows he is financially a loser,) but for motives of benevolence, be forced to give way to some party claimant, whose only object is "a house and twelve hundred a year."

Cannot party drill be relaxed enough to allow the Inspectors to follow their own generous impulses, and retain men in office who, though differing on political questions, are eminently fit for these positions? May not the cry of the prisoner so far penetrate the ear of our party managers, that their welfare may be considered independent of and beyond the claims of mere partisans?

The bane of our prison policy is the frequent change of officers. The present and past Inspectors have so deeply felt this, that they have pressed the question upon the Legislature, but so far without any result. I trust the time may yet come when all good men will unite in an effort to place our prison management beyond the transitions of political parties. Then, I am satisfied, our prisons may become so reformatory in their influence, that our worst criminals shall come through a season of discipline, so changed in character and purpose, as to be no longer dangerous to community, but qualified to contribute to the general welfare.

C. C. NORTH.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Department of the East.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS BY THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Yesterday, Dr. C. MCDOUGALL, the Medical Director of the Department of the East, accompanied by Mr. MERWIN, Chaplain of the Ladies' Home Hospital, and one or two other gentlemen, proceeded to St. Joseph's Hospital, at the upper end of Central Park, for the purpose of making an inspection. The party arrived at the Hospital at 12 M., and were kindly received by Dr. T. W. S. GEULEY, the Surgeon in charge. A careful inspection of the premises was instituted, which resulted favorably for the manager and attendants. It will be recollected that this building was formerly used as a convent—known as the St. Vincent Convent. Last October it was leased by the Government, to be used as a hospital, and near the close of that month a large number of patients were admitted. The building was enlarged, and all the modern improvements introduced. Upon the basement floor are the store-room, subsistence-room and wash-room. The upper floor is used for offices, ward-rooms and a dining-room. The hospital contains thirteen wards, capable of accommodating 250 patients, although at the present time they are occupied by only about 100. There is a nurse to every ten patients, besides twelve Sisters of Charity, who attend to the culinary department and the policing of the interior of the hospital. The neat appearance of the rooms, and the order in which everything is kept, were especially noticed. In close proximity to the building is a large tent, for the use of the guard. Dr. GAULEY has recently taken charge of the hospital, having been attached for a long time to the Army of the Potomac.

After expressing his satisfaction of the conduct of officers at the St. Joseph Hospital, Dr. MCDOUGALL next visited the Ladies' Home Hospital, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first street. Dr. A. B. MOTT, the Chief Surgeon, being absent, Dr. ROBIE performed the office of escorting the examining party through the various parts of the building. The building has been used for a military hospital since May last; contains eight wards, one of which is occupied exclusively by patients afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear, and will accommodate altogether 450 inmates. It has now 260 patients. Through the exertions of Dr. MOTT, this hospital has been brought to its present state of completeness. It was by his suggestion that three large comfortable wards were erected on the opposite side of Lexington-avenue, facing the main hospital. The attendants are numerous, and the general appointments are such as to contribute to the comfort and welfare of the patients. The hospital is frequently visited by ladies who spend a day, and often two or three days, in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded by their presence and kind attentions. At this particular time, the majority of the patients in the various military hospitals, are there in consequence of sickness. A very few are suffering from wounds. It is the intention of Dr. MCDOUGALL to inspect soon all the hospitals under his supervision.

A Serious Mutiny in the Harbor.

A CAPTAIN SHOOTS ONE OF HIS CREW—ARREST OF ALL THE MUTINEERS.

Yesterday afternoon the Harbor Police of this City were called upon by Capt. CHAS. G. CROCKER, of the ship *Lucy Thompson*, to quell a mutiny on board of that vessel. As soon as the Policemen were notified, they boarded the ship, then lying in the North River, opposite Pier No. 1, and took into custody sixteen of the mutineers, (all colored,) and forthwith took them before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs. From the evidence there adduced, it appears that the *Lucy Thompson* was ready for sea, bound for Liverpool. Her crew were all shipped, and the Captain had given orders to weigh anchor, when one of the crew named WM. WILLIAMS made an attempt to leave the vessel. Capt. CROCKER ordered him back. WILLIAMS refused to obey the order, whereupon the Captain directed that he should be put in irons. When the attempt was made to put the irons upon him, fifteen of the crew made a general attack upon the Captain on the quarter-deck, with drawn knives, handspikes, &c. The Captain and his officers, however, succeeded in driving them all forward, and ordered HORATIO WEAVER, another of the crew to be put in irons. The crew then rushed aft again, and this time they were armed with belaying pins and pistols, in addition to knives and handspikes. The Captain and first Mate, John T. Blackstock, tried to keep them back. The latter was armed with a cutlass, but the Captain testifies the mate did not strike any one with it, although he was knocked down with a belaying pin in the hands of one of the mutineers, while another struck him with a handspike. At this stage of the proceedings, the Captain, drew his revolver and shot one of the crew named JOHN RICHARDSON in the leg. This act had the effect to quell the disturbance in a measure. The Harbor Police were then notified and boarded the ship, and took them into custody. Justice CONNOLLY, upon this statement of the case, committed the whole crew for examination.

Coal Sale.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS SOLD, AND THE HIGHEST RATE REACHED $5 92½.

A great crowd attended the sale of 30,000 tons of Scranton coal, at the New Merchants' Exchange, yesterday afternoon. Messrs. DRAPER & ROBERT appeared officially for the owners, and announced the

TERMS OF SALE.

Fifty cents per ton, in City bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, including Government tax of 3½ cents per ton, in like funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company, when the order for the delivery of the coal will be given on their agent at Elizabethport—the coal to be taken away during the month of March, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers, who wish to do so, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of 50 cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and 25 cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of the order.

Purchasers of coal will not be allowed to transfer their contracts to others, without the consent of the Company in writing.

Every possible effort, in accordance with the best judgment of the officers of the Company, will be made in the fulfillment of the contracts for the delivery of coal; but, if prevented or obstructed by accidents or hindrances on the road, or at the mines, or by combinations, strikes or turn-outs among miners or laborers, or from any unavoidable occurrence whatever, the Company will not hold itself liable for damages, but will promptly refund the purchase money that may have been paid.

The first lot offered consisted of 2,000 tons of chestnut coal—100 tons, with the privilege of 1,000. It was started at $3 per ton, and rose up slowly to $5 92½, when 500 tons were knocked down to Tyler, Stone & Co. A further lot of 500 tons was bought by C. A. Heckscher & Co., at $5 87½. Fred. Wagner bought 400 tons at $5 90, and Tyler, Stone & Co., 600 tons at $5 90.

The next lot was 6,000 tons stove coal, which from $4 went up to $5 92½, at which price the Ansonia Brass and Battery Company bought 200 tons. Tyler, Stone & Co. bought 500 tons at $5 90 and 500 tons at $5 75. Marshall O. Roberts took 500 tons at $5 75 and 1,000 tons at $5 70. F. Wagner took 500 tons at $5 90 and 200 at $5 70. J. Slocum & Co. took 100 tons at $5 75. James Bagley, 100 tons at $5 70. Joseph Lloyd, 100 tons at $5 70. Abendroth Brothers, 200 tons at $5 70. S. Bonnell, 200 tons at $5 70 and L. Autenrieth & Co., 1,600 tons at $5 70.

Three thousand tons egg size coal were next offered, in lots of 100 tons, with the privilege of 1,000 tons. Starting at $4, the bids gradually rose to $5 25, at which figure M. O. Roberts bought 500 tons, and the Ansonia Copper Company 200 tons. C. A. Heckscher bought 500 tons, at $5 37½, and 500 tons at $5 25, James Bagley 100 tons, at $5 25; Tyler, Stone & Co. 500 tons, at $5 25; Colgate & Co. 200 tons, at $5 25; Mr. Bonnell 500 tons, at $5 25; and Staples & Phillips 100 tons, at $5 25.

The following lot was 4,500 tons grate coal under the same conditions as the preceding lots. The bids advanced from $4 50 to $5 12½, at which prices 1,000 tons were taken by Tyler, Stone & Co.; 1,700 by M. O. Roberts; 300 by the Stamford Manufacturing Company, and 500 by Staples & Phillips. The Pennsylvania Coal Company took 1,000 tons at $5.

Five thousand tons steamboat coal went from $4 50 to $5 12½, when Tyler, Stone & Co. took 1,000 tons and paid for another lot of 1,000 tons $5 10. The Pennsylvania Coal Company took 1,000 tons at $5 and 1,000 tons at $5 20. S. Bonnell paid $5 35 for 1,000 tons.

Lump coal created a somewhat spirited competition and went from $4 50 to $512½, which was paid for 200 tons by Campbell & Thayer; 1,000 tons by Spofford, Tileston & Co.; 1,500 tons by Tyler, Stone & Co., and 500 tons by S. Mitchell, M. O. Roberts paid $5 15 for 1,000 tons; Tyler, Stone & Co. $5 15 for 3,000 tons, and $5.10 for 1,000 tons, which figure was also paid by E. D. Hudson for 200 tons, while the Pennsylvania Coal Company paid $5 10 for 3,000 tons.

To these rates must be added the freight of 40 cents per ton and the Government tax, all of which however together indicates a decline in previous rates. These sales are held monthly.

The Harbor Defence Ordinance.

This ordinance, passed by the Common Council, has been approved by the Mayor. It appropriates $1,000,000, to be raised on seven per cent. bonds, and is to be expended by a Commission, to consist of the Mayor and Comptroller and five members of each branch of the Common Council, to be chosen by ballot by the respective Boards, within five days. The balloting probably will take place at the meeting of the two Boards to-day. The money is to be expended in any manner the Commission may deem best to protect the harbor and defend the City. The clerkship, likely, will be offered to DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., the venerable Clerk of the Common Council.

Eleventh Anniversary New-York Opthalmic Hospital.

The New-York Opthalmic School and Hospital held its Eleventh Anniversary on the 24th inst., in the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, before a large and highly intelligent audience. The names of the graduating class were read by Dr. MARK STEPHENSON, lecturer on Anatomy, Pathology and Treatmen of Diseases of the Eye; and the diplomas were presented by SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., President of the institution, as follows: A. E. Jenner, M. D., Ohio; J. M. Waddle, Yates County, New-York; J. P. Schenck, Jr., Dutchess County, New-York; W. J. Orton, Broome County, New-York; De Witt Webb, Dutchess County, New-York; J. W. McCann, M.D., Louisville, Ky.; Robert King, Geneva, N. Y.; H. G. Olmsted, M. D., New-York City; Jas. Hutchison, St. John, N. B.; Chas. P. Sanderson, M. D., Ohio; R. J. Mordon, M. D., Canada West; J. H. Chittenden, Binghamton, N. Y.; Thos. Thompson, Delaware County, New-York; J. H. Mills, Orange County, New-York; G. A. Hayanaga, M. D., Canada West; J. H. Hunter, M. D., Concord, N. H.; M. C. Rowland, M. D., Washington County, New-York. The graduates were then addressed in a very appropriate manner by Dr. MARCUS P. STEPHENSON, one of the attending Surgeons, under whose immediate instruction they had been during the past Winter. The valedictory address was delivered by ALEXANDER E. JENNER, M. D., one of the graduating class, and the exercises of the evening closed with an address by J. F. GARRISH, M. D.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held this afternoon. In the absence of the President, Commissioner A. A. Low took the Chair.

The usual requisitions were presented and allowed, as were also a number of bills against the Commission, but, beyond this, no business of importance was transacted.

The following is the regular statement:

No. of emigrants arrived to Feb. 18, 1863				3,765
No. of emigrants arrived since to Feb. 25, 1863				420
Total				4,185
To same date in 1862				2,529
	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
No. inmates in Institution, W. I.	718	784	1,227	893
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863				$17,744 78
Aggregate receipts to Feb. 18, 1863	$9,227 98			
Received since to Feb. 25, for commutation of passengers, &c.	158 00—9,435 98			
Total				$27,180 76
Disbursements as per previous account to Feb. 18, 1863	$17,952 42			
No. payments on Feb. 18				—17,952 42
Balance in Bank				$9,228 34

What Gen. Ullmann is Doing.

Business is remarkably brisk at the headquarters of Gen. ULLMANN, No. 200 Broadway. The promotions made, in compliance with the special order directing certain officers and privates to report to him, are all based on the performance of actions combining coolness, gallantry and patriotism in a high degree. Others (not included in the special order) receive promotions in consequence of acts of heroism, which have not become generally known, but which are of a character rendering such promotion a fit and proper reward. The conferring of these higher grades is not confined to the officers or men from any particular State, but from any and all sections of the Union. In many cases (even of privates promoted) recommendations for that honor are sent by Major and Brigadier-Generals and their Staffs, Colonels, Majors, Adjutants, &c. Gen. ULLMANN hopes to close his business here within a week's time, but from present indications he will not be able to do so.

Billiard Matters.

IMPORTANT MATCH AGREED UPON.—Messrs. DUDLEY KAVANAGH and CHRIS. O'CONNOR met last evening, and an agreement was entered into for the acceptance of GOLDTHWAIT'S challenge, (to play any man in the United States) on the part of KAVANAGH. The game is to be four-ball American carom; fifteen hundred points up, for ($1,000,) one thousand dollars. To be played in public, on the evening of Thursday, the 24th day of April next. One hundred dollars a side, forfeit, was placed in the hands of the stakeholder, on the signing of the agreement.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SOCIAL CHURCH GATHERING.—Tuesday evening there was a large congregation at the John-street M. E. Church—Rev. Dr. PORTER in the Chair. Very interesting speeches were delivered by the Chairman and by Messrs. FAIR, LOUDER, GILLETTE and others. There is a debt of $13,000 upon the church, and the annual current expenses are about $3,000. The Trustees having recently been at some extra expenses, this meeting was got up for the purpose of defraying the same. It proved a perfect success. While the singing and other exercises were going on in the church, tables were set and refreshments served in the basement. The meeting was a very social one.

ICE IN THE RIVERS.—Tuesday morning the North River was almost filled with large masses of floating ice, rendering navigation exceedingly dangerous. The ferry-boats, in crossing the river, were compelled to go out of their regular course, while a great deal of trouble was experienced in entering the slips. As the tide receded, large fields were carried down the bay out to sea. The cold of last night froze over a large portion of Communipaw Bay, which, if the present state of weather continues, will afford a fine field for the lovers of skating. The various skating ponds in Jersey City are frozen over, but visitors will not be allowed to go upon them before to-morrow.

A YOUNG THIEF SHOT.—A lad, named HILL, 14 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 19 Lewis-street, was caught by THOMAS BRADY, who keeps a butcher shop on the same premises, in the act of robbing his money drawer. The occurrence took place about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. When BRADY discovered him, he asked who he was and what he was doing. He received no answer, whereupon he fired a pistol. The shot took effect in the lad's arm, inflicting a serious wound. BRADY was arrested by Officer MARTIN, taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed for examination.

A CASE OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mrs. E. GREEN, residing at No. 22 Watts-street, while crossing Fifth-avenue, near Tenth-street, was knocked down and run over by a horse and sleigh, which was being driven at a furious rate, by LEVI L. HUFF, the colored coachman of Mr. CHARLES GOODHUE, of Madison-avenue. Mrs. GREEN, who was severely injured, was taken to her residence by a policeman. HUFF was arrested and taken before Justice KELLY, who committed him, in default of $300 bail.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—To-night, at No. 548 Broadway, will be sold a collection of paintings which should attract the attention of every art-lover in the City. It comprises works of the most eminent artists of the Dusseldorf, Munich, Dresden, Belgium, French and English schools.

TURKEY WOMEN.—Mr. C. OSCANYAN, a well-known authority on Turkish affairs, and the author of *The Sultan and his People*, will lecture to-night at the Cooper Institute on "The Condition of Women in Turkey." The proceeds of the lecture will be given to the orphan children of our soldiers.

FUNERAL OF MISS EMMA TAYLOR.—We are requested to state that the funeral of Miss TAYLOR will take place to-day at 3 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue.

OFF FOR THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society sent a company of girls and boys, yesterday afternoon, to the West, under the care of Mr. E. TROTT, to find homes for them among the Western farmers.

CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of to-day, in which the name of ROBERT MACOMBER appears conspicuously. Will you have the kindness to state that the party alluded to is not the undersigned. Yours truly, &c.,

ROBT. D. MACOMBER,
No. 275 Fifth-avenue, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

A UNION LEAGUE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The loyal citizens of Newark are taking measures for the formation of a Union League, to comprise all loyal men without distinction of party. The object is to organize and compact the loyal sentiment of the city, and the development and dissemination of sound patriotic sentiments among the people. It is contemplated to extend the organization into every part of the State so that each township shall have its UNION LEAGUE pledged to the support of the Government against traitors, whether without or within the lines of the loyal States. The project meets with enthusiastic favor, and already commands the hearty coöperation of a large number of the most influential citizens of Newark.

THE ALLEGED ABORTION CASE.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. SARAH A. SANDFORD, who died at Newark on Friday last, from a supposed abortion, has rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death from the effects of a miscarriage, brought on by her own imprudence, and entirely exonerating Dr. MERSHON, and every one else, from any blame in the matter.

NEWARK HIGH SCHOOL.—The damages caused by the recent fire in the Newark High School, having been repaired, exercises were resumed yesterday in the institution. The school has been closed about a week.

FIREMEN'S SURPRISE PARTY.—Following the example of other cities, Firemen's surprise parties are becoming quite the order of the night in Newark. The plan is for a party of ladies and gentlemen to gather, with music, refreshments, &c., and make a descent upon some engine company, first taking care to secure the attendance of the members upon some pretext. The last Company which was the recipient of one of these graceful compliments was Crockett Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, which, on Tues-

day night, was honored by a visit from about fifty friends, and a very pleasant reunion took place.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—To-day being the last Thursday of February, it has been arranged to keep the day in Newark as a day of prayer for Colleges, according to custom. Union services will be held in the afternoon in the First Congregational Church, Clinton-street, and in the evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

BUNGLING COUNTERFEIT.—A very bungling attempt to alter the 10 cent bills of the Newark City currency, by pasting the figure 5 over the 1, making it read 50 cents, has been discovered. The affair is botched so fearfully, that a mere glance will detect the fraud.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Arrivals Feb. 23: C. W. COMBS, Company C, and H. N. DE HART, Company A, Twenty-fifth New-Jersey. JOHN W. COBB, Company G, Twenty-fourth, and JAMES C. TERWILLAGER, Company F, Twenty-sixth New-Jersey, have been discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1183, 561 1555, 1557, 1559, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1573, 1575, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599. *Part II.*—Nos. 1500, 1534, 1566, 1518, 834, 1596, 416, 984, 1600, 1604, 1606, 1612, 1366, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1628, 1630.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 250.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1495, 1489, 1493, 1003, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647. *Part II.*—Nos. 518, 1392, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1806.

The Street Preacher Obtains a Verdict of Six Cents for an Arrest Without a Warrant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Edward Falconer vs. *Daniel H. Carpenter and others.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, the notorious street preacher and lecturer, to recover of Inspector Carpenter and two police officers, for an alleged illegal arrest in the City Hall Park on the 23d of September 1860. The case was reported in the TIMES of the 21st and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents.

Liability of Ferry Companies for the Negligence of Pilots.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason.

Charles S. Westcott, Administrator of Eugene Sullivan vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn and Ira Smith.*—This was an action to recover for the death of Eugene Sullivan, caused, as alleged, by the negligence of Ira Smith, one of the Company's pilots, in permitting the ferryboat *Peconic* to run into and overturn a small boat, in which the deceased and two friends were rowing in the East River on a day in August, 1861.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and the jury now disagreed.

Verdict of $750 for Injuries Sustained by Falling into a Coal-hole.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Anderson vs. *Dickie.*—The plaintiff sued to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained by her in the month of June, 1862, in consequence of falling into a vault in front of the defendant's premises, Nos. 68 and 70 Lispenard-street, by reason of a defect in the fastenings of the grate used as a covering of the vault hole.

The defence was that on the 1st of May prior to the accident, the basement and vault were leased to other parties—the vault and its covering then being in a good condition.

The plaintiff, however, introduced evidence to show that there were no such fastenings to the grate as required by a Corporation ordinance, and that subsequently to the accident the defendant had caused cross-bars to be put upon it.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; S. & A. Boardman for defendant.

Liability of Wagon-Owners for the Negligence of Drivers—Verdict for Personal Injuries.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

James Caldwell vs. *Joseph Delavant.*—This was an action to recover for alleged negligence on the part of a driver of the defendants.

It appeared that in July last the plaintiff was struck by a wagon, driven by a person in the employ of the defendant, and thrown against another wagon then passing, which ran over him, breaking a number of his ribs and severely injuring him, and to such an extent that he was confined in the hospital for a considerable time, unable to attend to business.

The defence was that the accident was entirely owing to the negligence of the plaintiff; but the evidence on this point was conflicting. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $50.

Tully and Quinn, for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton and Lewis Hirst, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bull, &c., vs. *Martin et al.*; *Bailey & Co.* vs. *Colt.*—Orders settled.

Waters et al. vs. *Columbia Oil Company.*—Plaintiff's bill adjusted.

Schworin et al. vs. *Clark, &c.*; *Stern* vs. *Amoskeag Manufacturing Company*; *Heriman* vs. *Woodhouse.*—Sheriff's bill adjusted.

William Garrard vs. *Mary Garrard.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 25, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.100	95,000 Amer. Gold.....171⅛
120,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.101	5,000 do.....s10.171⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou 102	20,000 do.....171⅞
23,000 do.....101⅞	20,000 do.....s10.171⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71..Reg. 92	15,000 do.....b10.172
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Coup 97	250,000 do.....172
35,000 do.....96½	5,000 do.....b10.172¼
25,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes. Oct.& Apl. 105	25,000 do.....s10.172
2,000 do.Feb.&Aug.104½	20,000 do.....s30.172
15,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr.C .. 97½	30,000 do.....b30.173
10,000 do.....97⅝	90,000 do.....172¼
10,000 do.....97¼	1,500 do.....s60.170⅜
6,000 U. S. D. Nts.....171⅛	10,000 do.....b10.172⅛
20,000 Ill. War Loan.....102⅛	10,000 do.....b10.172⅝
3,000 do....lar. Bs.103⅛	250 Canton Co.....26⅛
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60...102	300 Cumb. Coal P.....20¼
1,000 N. C. St. 6s.....76	350 Pacific M.S. Co.....169
25,000 Mo. St. 6s.....65¾	150 do.....b30.169¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76..123	50 do.....s15.168⅞
12,000 Erie 4th M. B.....111¼	30 do.....168⅛
17,000 Erie 5th M. Bds..107	50 do.....s20.168⅛
5,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.113	100 do.....b10.169
1,000 Hud. R. 1st m.....122	75 do.....168¾
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M.....110	50 Erie Railway.....s15 79¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 91¼	100 do.....s30 79⅞
1,000 do.....91⅝	1050 do.....80
2,000 Har. R.1st mtg...117	300 do.....80⅛
6,000 Chi. &N.W. I. B. 99¼	100 do.....s30 80
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m...106½	100 do.....s60 80
3,000 Mil.&P.duC.1stm.110	200 do.....b30 80¼
2,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d..105¾	200 do.....b10 80⅜
3,000 do.....106	250 do.....b30 80⅜
6,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.3dm. 86	50 do.....b30 80⅜
2,000 do.....86¼	100 do.....b10 80½
5,000 do.....86½	700 do.....80¼
10,000 do.....87	300 Erie R. Pref.....102
10,000 do.....87⅛	400 Hud. Riv. R.....98¾
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st B.109½	100 do.....b15 98⅞
20 Merchants' Bank...100½	600 Harlem R.....37⅛
11 National Bank.....100	200 do.....s30 37⅝
10 Bank of Commerce. 95¼	50 Reading R.....92⅛
20 Bank of Com. S'p.. 95	750 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 63
110 Ocean Bank.....80	100 do.....s10 63
205 Amer. Ex. Bank... 97	100 do.....s30 63¼
5 Bank of the Rep....102½	500 do.....63¼
30 Bank of N. Amer..100½	200 do.....b15 63⅛
10 Market Bank.....92	300 Ill. Cen. R.Scrip.... 94⅛
50 Shoe & Leather Bk.100	2000 Clev. & Pitts R..... 69⅛
200 N.Y. Cen. R....b30.119¾	1700 do.....69
30 do.....119¾	500 do.....69¼
275 do.....119⅜	100 do.....s30 69
200 do.....119¾	200 do.....s30 69¼
150 Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch.R 67⅛	50 Gal. & Chi. R..... 94¼
200 do.....b30 68	100 Clev. & Tol. R..... 95⅜
800 do.....68	900 do.....95¾
100 do.....68¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R..... 94⅛
200 Chic. & N. W.R.....18	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R...109½
100 do.....18⅛	200 do.....109
50 do.....18¾	500 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.R. 39¼
100 A. & T. H. Pref.....72	12 Mil.&P.du C.1st Pr.108

SECOND BOARD.

$66,000 U. S. 6s, '81,Reg.100½	100 Pac. Mail S. Co.....167½
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.102	50 do.....167
10,000 do.....102⅛	100 do.....166¾
4,000 U.S. 6s, '74, Cou. 96½	50 do.....165½
10,000 do.....96¼	600 N. Y. Cen. R.....119⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Reg. 96	200 do.....b30.119½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.101½	20 do.....119¼
23,000 Brook. C. W. L..120	450 Erie Railway.....79⅝
120,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes. Oct. & Apl.105	400 do.....79½
1,000 do.....105⅛	800 do.....79¼
1,000 do. Feb.&Aug.104½	200 do.....s60 79
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97½	200 do.....79⅜
15,000 do.....Oct. 98	100 do.....s10 79
10,000 do.....97¾	200 do.....79⅛
10,000 U. S. D. N.....171¼	1000 do.....79¼
20,000 Ill. War Loan...103	600 Harlem R.....36½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..b60 63¼	100 Harlem R. Pref.....77¼
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.....65¾	100 do.....s10 77
12,000 Erie 4th M. Bs...111¼	200 Mich. Cen. R.....98
10,000 Mich. So. S. F...112¾	500 M. S. & N. I. R.....62
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...128½	100 do.....61¾
10,000 Mich. S. 2d M....108	100 do.....b30 62
11,000 A.&T.H.2d m.pr. 93	10 Panama R.....185
5,000 do.....b30 93½	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.....s60 94
1,000 Al.&T.H. In.B... 82	250 do.....94
50 Bank of N. Amer...101	500 Clev. & Pitts. R... 68
20 Bank of the Rep....103	1800 do.....68¼
45 Metropolitan Bank.103½	800 do.....68¼
70,000 Amer. Gold.....172	35 Gal. & Chic. R.....94
50,000 do.....172½	50 do.....93½
50,000 do.....172½	600 Clev. & Tol. R.....95
10,000 do.....172¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.....94
10,000 do.....b10.172⅜	200 do.....93⅞
10,000 do.....b30.173⅛	50 P., F.W. & C. R.....67
25,000 do.....b30.172¾	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 39½
25,000 do.....172	300 Alt. & T. H. R.....34
20,000 do.....171¾	50 Alton & T. H. P.....71
150 Canton Company.. 26	50 Chi. & N. W. R.....18¼
200 Cumb. Coal Prefd.. 20	100 do.....18
50 Cary Imp. Co.....11½	50 C., B. & Q. Rd.....108½
100 Erie R. Pref.....101½	50 do.....108

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.101	100 Erie R.....s15 79⅝
10,000 do.....100¾	500 do.....79½
10,000 do.....100⅝	200 do.....s3 79⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr.Cer. 97¼	300 do.....b3 79¾
16,000 do.....97⅛	300 do.....s3 79⅝
25,000 American Gold.171¾	100 do.....79⅞
210,000 do.....171⅝	200 do.....80
50,000 do.....171½	200 Erie Railway Pref..102
20,000 do.....b10.171⅞	200 M. S. & N. I. R...b3 62⅝
100 Canton Co.....26¾	2550 do.....62⅝
100 Pacific M.S. Co.....168⅞	1200 Clev. & Pitt. R.....69
200 do.....168⅝	300 do.....s3 69
350 do.....168⅝	800 do.....69¼
50 do.....s3.168½	200 do.....s3 69½
100 N. Y. Central R.....119⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. Rd.....95⅛
300 Harlem R.....37⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. R.....94⅛
100 do.....s3 37⅛	650 P. F. W. & Chi. R.. 68
200 do.....c 37⅛	50 Chic. & N.W.R.....18¼

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes..small Oct.104¾	200 Harlem R.....36⅝
1,500 do.....104⅞	100 Harlem R. Prfd.....77
4,000 1 year Certific... 97⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R.... 61⅝
20,000 do.....97⅞	600 do.....61⅝
15,000 Amer. Gold.....171⅝	1100 do.....61⅝
175,000 do.....171¾	400 do.....61⅞
130,000 do.....171⅝	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.....68
10,000 do.....b10.172⅛	700 do.....68⅛
20,000 do.....b10.172⅛	500 do.....68⅝
50,000 do.....b10.172⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....93⅞
21,500 U. S. Dnd. Nts...171	50 do.....93¾
100 Pacific Mail.....166½	100 Clev. & Tol. R..s10 94⅛
100 do.....167⅛	50 do.....95⅛
100 do.....168	250 Chic. & R. I. R.....93⅞
100 do.....167⅜	500 do.....93⅞
100 do.....167⅛	150 Mil. & P. du C. R.... 39⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....118⅞	50 P., Ft.W.& C.R.....66⅛
100 Erie Railway.....78⅞	100 do.....66⅛
1100 do.....78⅞	150 do.....67
500 do.....78⅝	100 do.....s10 67
200 do.....b10 78⅝	300 do.....67⅛
100 Hud. R. R.....s60 97	100 T. Haute & Alt. P... 34
50 do.....97⅛	100 do.....b30 34⅛

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25—1 P. M.

The following are the Sections in the amended Internal Revenue Bill, reported to Congress by the House Committee of Ways and Means, which refer to and impose a stamp tax upon all transactions in Gold Coin and Bullion. It will be noticed that *all* sales and purchases of Gold Coin must be reduced to writing, and the contract stamped at the rate of one-quarter of 1 ℘ cent. on the Currency value of the sale, if made for cash, or for consummation within three days. And all contracts running over three days are to be stamped at the rate of 1 ℘ cent. upon the Currency value thereof. The same stamp duty is imposed on all loans upon Gold Coin,—that is, ¼ ℘ cent. on 3-day loans, and 1 ℘ cent. on longer loans. The penalties are made such as to insure the strictest obedience of the law, as, in addition to $250 for each neglect to stamp transactions in Gold, the purchaser can sue and recover, at any time within twelve months, the whole amount of Money paid on such violated contract.

The law will not be at all impracticable, so far as the regular New-York Stock Exchange Board is concerned. That Board, with its usual promptness and strict observance of the laws of both the State and National Government, will no doubt make itself responsible for the tax upon all the purchases and sales of Gold Coin registered, (and thus reduced to a written contract between the two parties,) and will fix its own rule as to the division of the stamp duty between buyer and seller. The Board will also take good care to see that every transaction in Gold Coin within its room is duly registered, and the stamp accounted for. The same or some similar course will probably be adopted at the Public Board, while the Revenue Collector of the lower District, embracing Wall and William streets, will take good care to enforce the tax upon all curb-stone and other outside transactions in Gold. The law will unquestionably bring in a very considerable revenue, if anything like the present scale of speculation in Gold Coin is persevered in, and the same rule is made applicable to sales and purchases of Gold for export:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold or silver coin of the United States, or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency upon the collateral security of said coin for the repayment of any such loan, shall be in writing or printed, signed by the parties or their agents or attorneys; and if said contract is to be performed within three days from the date thereof, said contracts shall bear one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to one-fourth of one ℘ centum of the amount of the contract, which amount shall be estimated by the lawful currency of the United States. And if said contract is not to be performed within three days, or shall not be performed within three days, then said contract shall bear said stamp or stamps to an amount equal to one ℘ centum thereof; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any transaction by or with the Government of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts, loans, or sales of bullion or gold and silver coin of the United States, not made in accordance with this act, shall be wholly and absolutely void; and in addition to the penalties provided in the act to which this is an amendment, any party to said contract may, at any time within one year from the date of the contract, bring suit before any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover back, for his own use and benefit, the money paid on any contract not made in accordance with this act.

These sections, embraced in the General Revenue bill, will probably be made the law of the land in a few days. They will as surely meet the popular approval, and be cordially seconded and enforced by the New-York Stock Exchange Board—two-thirds of whose members are already disgusted with the gambling scenes in William-street, growing out of the operations in Gold Coin, to the scandal of the Public Credit.

The fluctuations in Gold were less violent to-day than yesterday, though the price is still kept up on repeated rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury will be overruled by Congress in the final adjustment of the Loan Bill. We believe these rumors to be without sufficient authority, and wholly unjust to the Joint Conference Committee of Congress. To the close of 'Change hour, nothing was really known on the Street of their decision. The rumors referred to, as well as the rumors of yesterday about disasters at Vicksburgh, have their serious influence for the time being, because proceeding from Washington and Baltimore, backed, *it is said*, by large orders to buy Gold from the same quarter. The probability of a combination near the Capital to override the more conservative action of Congress, is not lessened by these signs. Some of the parties at Washington and Baltimore, and we might, perhaps, add without injustice, some of their confederates here, have neither too much loyalty to the Government, nor too little sympathy with Rebellion, to encourage every probable and improbable Richmond rumors of defeat to the Federal arms, by way of helping on their nefarious and hitherto profitable speculations in Gold.

The price of Gold at the 4 o'clock Public Board closed 171⅞ ℘ cent, as against 172⅞ last night. The export demand for the Cunarder this morning was $596,000. The notes for first-class Bills on London 187½@188½ ℘ cent., and quite irregular since the sailing of the steamers. The demand for Government Stocks and Treasury paper continues to improve, and prices went up to 102@102½ ℘ cent. for the Funded 6 ℘ cents of 1881; 96½@97 for 5 ℘ cents of 1874; 105@105½ for the 7.30 ℘ cents, and 97½@98 ℘ cent. for Treasury Certificates.

The Share list reacted from yesterday's advance, and a general heaviness appeared to come over the market in the afternoon, the decline from yesterday averaging 1@1½ ℘ cent. on the New-York and Western Roads and on Pacific Mail, the following being the closing figures at the 4 o'clock Board:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	172⅝	171⅞	Harlem	37⅛	36⅝
U.S.C.H.Notes	171⅞	171	Harlem Pref.	78	77
U. S. 6s, 1881	101¾	102	Mich. Central	98½	99
Tennessees	62	62¾	Mich. Southern	62⅞	61⅝
Missouris	65⅛	65⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	106⅛	105½
N. Y. Central	119¾	118⅞	Illinois Central	94¾	93⅞
Erie	80	78⅞	Pittsburgh	70¼	68⅝
Erie Preferred	102⅝	100⅞	Galena	94⅝	93⅞
Hudson	98½	97⅛	Rock Island	94⅛	93⅝
Toledo	95⅛	94⅞	Treasury Certifs.	97⅛	97⅞
Pacific Mail	169⅝	167⅛	7-30 Tr. Notes	104⅛	105

There is a further improvement in the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Bank of the Republic	103
Manhattan	132	Bank of North America	101
Merchants'	100½	Hanover	85
Union	107	Metropolitan	103½
America	112	People's	93
City	125	Grocers'	95
North River	96	Market	90
Greenwich	175	Nassau	102
National	100	Shoe and Leather	100
State of New-York	93	Continental	89
Commerce	95	Commonwealth	81¼
Commerce Scrip Stock	95	Atlantic	65
Ocean	80	Importers' and Traders'	98
Mercantile	120	Park	120
American Exchange	97		

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages; market firm:

N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	108	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	L. C.&Mil.L.G.Bonds	30
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
Erie firsts, '68	122	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	99
Erie seconds, '79	128	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43
Erie thirds, '83	120½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	70
Erie fourths, '80	111¼	Lack. & W. Bds	118
Erie fifths, '88	107	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	113	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	122	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91½
Hudson thirds, '75	110	Tol.&Wab., Int. Bonds	91
Hud. conv., '67	107	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	110
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	117	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111½
Harlem seconds, '64	103½	Chi. & Rock Island	110
Harlem thirds, '68	105	N. J. Cen. firsts	115
Mich. Cen. 8 p c., '69-'72	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	115
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℘ c., '82	129	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	106
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
N. Ind. Gosh. L. '68	102½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	108
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	128	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
St. L., Alt.& T.H.firsts	109	Mich. Southern 2ds	103

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.:

By order of the Executrix of Stephen Storm, deceased.

10 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co.	$129
24 shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.	185
60 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company	202½
16 shares National Fire Insurance Company	202
$115 Republic Fire Ins. Co. Scrip: $5 of 1856; $30 of 1857; $35 of 1858, $45 of 1859	70
For account of whom it may concern.	
$3,000 Northern Indiana Railroad, 1st mortgage	107
34 shares Fulton Bank	149
28 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	118¾
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	90
20 shares Chatham Bank	86
10 shares Guardian Life Insurance Company	74¼
183 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.	146½
20 shares Warren Railroad Company	111
220 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	149¼
7 shares North River Fire Insurance Company	136
20 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company	187½
20 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	111
30 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company	203
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company	141½
150 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company	202½
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.	146
14 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Company	203½
40 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Company	156

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold at auction, this afternoon, 30,000 tons of fresh mined Scranton coal, on account of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company:

2,000 tons Chesnut coal. $5 92½, $5 87½, $5 90 ℘ ton.
6,000 tons Stove coal.... 5 92½, 5 10, 5 70 ℘ ton.
3,000 tons Egg coal..... 5 37½, 5 25 ℘ ton.
18,000 tons Steamboat Lump & Grate, average $5 10.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $355,494 78, (including $94,000 for Customs;) payments, $1,130,955 35; balance, $8,546,228 72.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 8 bbls. Ashes, 7,943 bbls. Flour, 1,240 bbls. and 1,679 bags Corn Meal, 538 bushels Wheat, 7,798 bushels Corn, 140 bushels Rye, 1,178 bushels Barley, 3,580 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 8,509 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,784 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COAL—The extensive auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, attracted an unusually large company, yet the competition among buyers was not very brisk, and the prices realized fell short of the expectations of the Company. The trade, however, considered the sale a success, in view of the present depressed state of the market. The total amount sold was precisely the amount advertised for sale, namely, 30,000 tons, including 11,000 tons Lump, at $5 10@$5 15; 5,000 tons Stove, at $5 70@$5 92½; 4,500 tons Grate, at $5@$5 12½; 4,500 tons Steamboat, at $5@$5 35; 3,000 tons Egg, at $5@$5 37½, and 2,000 tons Chestnut, at $5 87½@$5 92½ ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 300 mats Java, on private terms; 150 bags Maracaibo, at 34c.; and a small lot of St. Domingo, at 30c. ℘ lb. We quote Java at 37c.@38c.; Maracaibo, at 33c.@35½c.; Laguayra, at 33c.@35½c.; Rio, at 31c.@34c.; and St. Domingo, at 29c.@30c., ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, at 91c.@91½c. for Middlings, ℘ lb.

FISH—All kinds have been actively sought after, since our last, at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day; prices have not varied materially. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 11,050 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$7 55; poor to choice extra State at $7 75@$8 20, chiefly at $7 85@$7 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8 05@$8 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$7 55
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	8 05	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 30	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	8 15	@ 9 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	8 10	@10 50

Southern Flour is less active at former rates; sales 1,250 bbls. at $7 95@$8 35 for poor to good superfine, $8 40@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, at steady prices; sales 830 bbls. Extra, at $7 90@$9 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 65@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, $5 for MARSH'S Caloric and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was in fair demand at buoyant prices early in the day, but closed tamely. Sales since our last 43,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95; Amber Western, at $1 79@$1 81; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 74@$1 78; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 72@$1 75; Milwaukee Club, at $1 62@$1 72; Chicago Spring, at $1 43½@$1 61; and Amber State and Jersey, at $1 76@$1 78 ℘ bushel. Corn is in less demand, at drooping rates. Sales since our last, 68,000 bushels, at 98c.@$1, closing at 98c.@99c., for shipping Mixed Western; 95c.@97½c. for Eastern do.; 87½c.@95c. for Unsound, and $1 for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is in lively request, at $1 10@$1 15, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales 21,000 bushels. Oats continue in good demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 82c.; Canada, at 77c.@79c.; Western, at 77c.@80c.; State, at 78c.@80c., ℘ bushel. Barley is more inquired for at $1 45@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 87½c.@$1, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in fair demand, at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been freely sought after, at advanced prices, including Prime Buenos Ayres, at 31½c.; Rio Grande, at 30c.@30½c., and Orinoco, at 29½c.@30c., ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds, 152,000, against 195,000 same time last year.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand, at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 430 bbls. old and new crop New-Orleans, at 43c.@57c., with small lots of Porto Rico at 46c.@48c., and Cuba Muscovado at 43c.@46c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been attracting rather more attention, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 55@$3 60 ℘ gallon, and Common Resin at $22@$23 ℘ 280 lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,900 bbls., at $15@$15 25 for old Mess, $17@17 12½ for new Mess, and $11 75@$14 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in good request at 7½c.@10c. ℘ lb.; sales 2,850 boxes. Lard is quite active to-day; sales 5,700 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Beef is salable and firm; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $22@$23 ℘ tce., India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in lively demand at 18c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@29c. for common to very choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in brisk request at 12c.@15½c., the latter rate for choice, ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 600 pkgs. East India at $7 87½@$8 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been less active owing to the advanced claims of holders, who are now asking for Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$2 75, and do. ground, $1 40@$1 45 ℘ sack.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand and 1,200 bags have been sold at 10½@11½ for common to prime, and 11¾c.@12c. for recleaned, ℘ lb. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SPICES—Sales 12 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, part at 92½c.; 6,000 mats Cassia at 47c.@47½c.; and 300 bags choice Pepper at 30c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk request and have advanced ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. Sales, since our last, 3,450 hhds.; including New-Orleans at 10c.@13½c., the latter rate for Clarified, and Cuba at 10c.@11½c.; also, 600 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 110,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13¼c., ℘ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The rise in Gold has induced a more active demand, and prices have considerably advanced. The stock has been greatly reduced, and the receipts of Prime Candle Tallow continuing very light, and owing to the season of Lent the supply of Rough is diminishing. The demand from the City chandlers has been moderate, and chiefly for Prime. Inferior and Grease are in fair request, but prices have not advanced in the same proportion as Tallow. To-day, in consequence of the rapid advance in Gold, the market is excited, and choice brands readily bring 13c. Price this date, 1858, 11c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 9c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 570 bbls., at 53½c.@54c., chiefly at 54c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.@2s., mainly at 2s., ℘ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d.@8d., chiefly at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; and 1,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 22s. 6d.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8d. ℘ bushel; and 80 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Bristol—8,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8½d. ℘ bushel. For Londonderry—a ship, at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An Austrian bark, 614 tons, to Antwerp, 26,000 Wheat, at 11d.; a ship, 472 tons, to Cadiz, 150 punch. Rum, 4c.; Light Pipe Staves, $45.; Heavy do., $53; and Measurement Goods, 40c.; a bark, 474 tons, to same port, Light Pipe Staves, $45; heavy do., $52; a British bark, 248 tons, to Genoa and back, 2,000 Petroleum, $6,500; a Norwegian ship, 819 tons, to Liverpool, 32s. 6d., since engaged 6@700 tons Provisions at 35s.; a ship, 478 tons, for Philadelphia to Liverpool, 4,400 Petroleum, 7s. 3d.; one, 1,090 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, $18,500; a Swedish bark, 495 tons, to Cork for orders, 2,400 Petroleum, if to Great Britain, 8s. 6d., or if to the Continent, 9s.; a schooner, 84 tons, to St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 90c.; a British brig to Demerara, $1; a British schooner, 87 tons, from the West Indies to New-York, $600; one, 1,200 bbls., to the windward, $1 ℘ bbl.; a brig, 241 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 55c.; a schooner, 147 tons, to Salem, $375; one, 100 tons, same voyage, $200; one to Boston, $2 ℘ ton; a Norwegian brig to Cork and a market, 2,000 Petroleum, a British ship, 942 tons, to London, a vessel to Dublin, a brig, 317 tons, to the Western Islands, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA:

Nova Scotian	Feb. 28	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

New-Orleans	George Washington	Feb. 26.
Port Royal, &c.	Aug. Dinsmore	Feb. 28.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe (*via* Portland) close here at 12.45 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 27.

The mails for Europe by the *City of Washington* close here on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM and ETHER. Gold sets inserted, $20; vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.
Dr. B. L WAIT, No. 98 4th-av.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 5 BOND-STREET, having fifteen years' experience in the use of chloroform in extracting teeth, can be consulted with perfect safety. Children, from six years upward, take it daily. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Baldwin, Gilchrist and Stilwell.

JERSEY CITY —153 GREENE-ST., I WANT TO see you.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would do the general housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; good references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMNTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to do the housework of a small family; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, understands all kinds of good plain cooking; is a good breadmaker; understands game and soups; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a respectable family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of references. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, soups, fish, meats, game and creams, and desserts of all kinds; would assist in the washing, if required; best of City references. Apply at No. 95 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A woman as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City references given as to capacity. Apply for two days at No. 289, corner of 18th-st. and 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman; is accustomed to making bread, soups, jellies, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can be seen till engaged at No. 219 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear. Good City reference.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED COMPETENT woman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is a good baker; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 West 42d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is an excellent baker, good washer and ironer; no objections to go into the country, and the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Apply for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A good cook; best of City references given by her present employer. Apply at No. 50 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women wants situations; one as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer going together; best of City references given. Apply at No. 191 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, for a steady woman, who is an excellent plain cook, and makes first-rate bread and biscuit; can give the most respectable City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED by two Protestant girls, situations, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both good washers and ironers; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 306 West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 378 7th-av., first floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; economical, respectful and neat; City or country; best of reference given; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler's and Wilson's sewing machine; reference given. Call at or address Mrs. HERMANNS, No. 282 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged woman to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER wanted, by a middle-aged Protestant lady in a gentleman's family, a widower preferred, or with a young married lady going a housekeeping; is very fond of children, and a kind nurse in sickness; is an experienced housekeeper; the best of City reference given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or light chamberwork, and take care of one or two grown children, understands operating on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Six years City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objections to travel; has crossed the Atlantic several times; the best of references can be given. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. BLACK, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WHO HAS lived in the best of families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her residence; will do either family or gentleman's washing in the neatest manner. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is an excellent fluter; has lived in the best of families in the City the last fifteen years; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 325 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is an excellent fluter; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for the rest of the week, if not engaged, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately landed, a situation as laundress; has lived in a gentleman's family in the old country; can do up linens in the best manner; or as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, neat Englishwoman wants a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by the bottle, and is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is obliging in sickness; has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 230 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant and bring it up by hand; or would take care of two grown children; is a good plain sewer and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as regular seamstress; makes children's clothes; understands all kinds of family sewing; is quick at the needle; wages, $7 to $8; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 146 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, only eight months in this country, is now disengaged and desires a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady; would go as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; long and satisfactory testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the front basement, till engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, in city or country, with the best of reference; competent to take the entire charge of children. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute Garden, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress by a young woman accustomed to children; will make herself useful to her employer; best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing, and can operate very nicely on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Good reference given. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable young person, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—PLAIN SEWING WANTED, by an American girl, in private families, by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; reference given. Call or address No. 100 West 32d st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant woman as seamstress, and to take charge of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do family sewing; has good references from first-class families. Inquire for two days at No. 209 1st-av., up stairs, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl desires a situation in a private family as above; understands family sewing and operating on a machine; has some knowledge of dressmaking; good City reference. Call for two days at her last place, No. 206½ 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress, chambermaid, or lady's maid; has 10 years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wants a situation in a private family; would do chamberwork where the family is small; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 209 1st-av., top floor, front room, over the dry goods store, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and sewer; is willing to make herself useful; kind and attentive to children; no objection to the country; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Hotel keepers and private boarding-houses, will please notice: Situations wanted for four English and Scotch Protestant girls, two as cooks, washers and ironers, one as nurse and seamstress, another as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; have good reference, and no objection to the country. Also, a number of smart, capable, neat and well-recommended girls, of all nations and professions; good situations more an object than high wages. Girls for general housework on hand at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. Employers will please favor us with a call. Wanted immediately, two Protestant girls for a private family at high wages.

MALES.

$100.000 CASH TRADE.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman having 13 years' experience, who can sell upward of $100,000 worth cash trade to near by, New-York State, Ohio and Michigan men, wishes to engage in a house carrying on general stock. Unexceptional references given as to ability, character and energy, by addressing HAMILTON, Box No. 5,114 P. O., or No. 343 Broadway.

A MERCHANT, PRACTICALLY AND thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business and book-keeping, capable of taking charge of the correspondence of a house, and a good buyer, would like employment with some respectable mercantile or commercial house; interview solicited. Address Box No. 3,289 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful, has no objection to go to the country. Address J. C., at Mr. Waters', harness-maker, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as coachman; understands the care of horses; careful driver; also plain gardening; has no objection to work on a farm; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of references if required. Address No. 47 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Amity.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a first-rate City driver, and has good City reference; would have no objection to take care of a small garden if desirable. Address for two days T. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good, careful driver. Has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, WITH first-class City reference, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 53 West 33d-st., or address P. G., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; no objections to any part of the country; understands his business thoroughly; the very best of recommendations. Call at No. 73 Greenwich-st., for J. T. ADAMS, Express Stables.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a Protestant young man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good vegetable gardener; has lived in the City for some time, but the country preferred; has good references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address No. 15 John-st. for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, having good references, wishes a situation in a private family, City or country; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, by inquiring of A. M. SEE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a single man, who perfectly understands his business; would be willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single man, as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober, single man, a situation as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and careful driver; can come well recommended and can be seen by addressing a note to C. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTESTANT man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; would be found everything required; good driver; perfectly temperate; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands the business in all its various branches, viz: hothouse and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, vegetables and early forcing of fruit and vegetables; also, the laying out and planting of new grounds and the preparation and erecting of new graperies; has lived six years in his last place and can be well recommended. Address T. P. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class, practical man, who thoroughly understands the business, viz., hothouse, greenhouse, vegetables and grapes, also the laying out and improving of new places. Satisfactory reference given as to character and capability. Address M. E. R., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WITH first-rate testimonials, wants a situation as gardener; understands all its branches, including green-house and grapery, together with the care of horses; wants a place on or before the 1st of March. Address GARDENER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; I will say no more for my recommends will tell what I can do. Address M. N., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; graperies, greenhouses &c. Can produce the best of reference. Address C. K., Box No. 207 *Times*-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; flower, fruit and vegetable garden, green-house and grapery, &c. Address G. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best City reference. Address McDONALD, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Call on my last employer as to capability and character; is willing and obliging. Address P. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman, or as groom and coachman, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 57 East 13th-st., in the saddler's.

AS PORTER IN A HOTEL OR WHOLESALE STORE.—A respectable young man, willing and able to work, wishes a situation at once; good reference given. Can be seen at 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady, active, middle aged man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last place; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 874 Broadway, or No. 54 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent respectable single man—a Protestant; and can be well recommended from his last place. Address R. P., No. 864 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man who understands his business well; no objection to the country. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., in the drug store, for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, situations together; country preferred; man as coachman and groom; wife as nurse or chambermaid; is a good sewer; or to take care of grown children, or would take charge of a small place; both understand their business; good reference from their last place; perfectly temperate. Address W. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a law office, by a young man, 19 years of age; has had some experience, and can produce first-rate reference. Address C. D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT chambermaid. The best of City references required. Apply at No. 48 West 11th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A first-class nurse and seamstress, to take charge of two children, in Brooklyn. Must be thoroughly competent and have good references. Address "W," Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, An experienced nurse and seamstress to take charge of an infant; none but those having the best City references need apply. Call at No. 387 5th-av., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO JEWELERS.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class workmen and engravers will find good situations by applying at JOHN R. PIERSON & CO'S Goldsmith's Hall, Maple-place, Green-st., Newark, N. J.

A YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, is wanted to accompany a gentleman traveling in Europe; none except those of the required age need answer. Address, for three days, IRWIN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

LAD WANTED, IN A MACHINERY WAREHOUSE; one about 14 years old; salary $80, must write a good hand and bring good references. S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

WANTED, FOR THE COUNTRY—A PROTESTANT woman. One with good recommendations will hear of an excellent place in a small family, by applying at No. 269 East 55th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND FARM LABORERS; must be Protestants with best of recommendations for capacity, sobriety and industry. Apply to MORRIS, Office New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A SMALL place, 23 miles from the City; he must understand vegetable gardening, care of horses, how to milk and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to JOHN COX, No. 362 Bowery.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED at No. 19 East 37th-st., one door from Madison-av.; also a waiter and seamstress. Apply before 11 or after 4 o'clock.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF music, piano and vocal, desires to find board in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where instruction in music, French and German languages would be received as an equivalent or partly so. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 364 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEMAN—may be had in a private family, residing near the City Hall, convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. The chamber is a large front room, with closet, shelved on one side, and gas, bath, &c. Address A., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY has a suite of handsomely furnished rooms to rent, on second floor, consisting of front parlor and back bed-room, with bath-room adjoining, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Location south side of 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address T. H., Box No. 2,398, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, a small furnished bedroom and parlor, with board, in a private family, residing between Madison and 3d avs., and 34th and 40th sts. Good references required. Address, for two days, stating terms, location, &c., H. S., Station D.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS—In a pleasant, healthy location, easy of access to the City; (on line of Hudson preferred.) State location, accommodation and terms to BROAD-STREET, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, TWO CHILDREN and nurse; a sitting-room and two bedrooms required, in a private family, not remote from the vicinity of Union-square; terms liberal. Address A. B., Box No. 4,326 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a sunny room and good table. Location between 9th and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Dinner at 1 preferred. Address immediately, with location and terms, C. P. MILLS, Broadway Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE KING'S RIVAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—BETSEY BAKER.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

GERMAN OPERA—No. 485 Broadway—FRA DIAVOLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SATANELLA: OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. RAOUL; OR, THE WRECK OF LIFE.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Vicksburgh and vicinity indicate that matters are progressing favorably. One of our gunboats has already passed into Lake Providence through the new cut, and dispersed a company of rebels engaged in felling trees to obstruct the progress of our engineers.

Advices from Nashville, dated yesterday, do not state that a battle is expected immediately, though from the movements of the opposing forces under Gens. ROSECRANS and BRAGG, we judge that one will not be long delayed. The National lines are now at Franklin, where there is a large force under Gen. GILBERT.

We learn from our correspondent at Fortress Monroe that the rebel force under PRYOR has been reinforced, and now numbers about 20,000 men. It is reported that an attempt to recapture Norfolk is to be made soon, and it is ascertained that PRYOR has recently made a circuit with his army and crossed the Chowan River southeast of Suffolk. Measures have been taken to give him a warm reception.

The recent storm was very severe on the Rappahannock, snow falling to the depth of 14 inches, and the weather being intensely cold. There was considerable suffering among the stock in the Army of the Potomac.

We have advices from Key West to the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Star of the South*. The officers and crew of the steamer *Hatteras*, sunk by the *Alabama* off Galveston, were passengers from Key West, at which place they arrived on the 15th inst. from Jamaica. In the harbor of Key West was the bark *Sallie Bonsall*, from Abaco, with Government stores saved from the wreck of the ship *Planter*. She is supposed to be the vessel reported by the Richmond papers to have been sunk by the pirate *Florida*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank was called up and passed. A bill to authorize the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to bridge the Ohio, was referred to the Post-office Committee. The bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army was passed. The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered, a large number of amendments were acted upon, and the bill was passed. After an Excutive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, consideration of the Conscription bill was resumed, and continued until noon, when numerous amendments were voted upon, and most of them rejected. At 1 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, the main question was taken, and the bill passed by a vote of 115 to 49.

YEAS.

Aldrich, of Minn., Rep.	Killinger, of Pa., Rep.
Arnold, of Ill., Rep.	Lansing, of N. Y., Rep.
Allen, of Mass., Rep.	Leary, of Md., Union.
Ashley, of Ohio, Rep.	Loomis, of Conn., Rep.
Babbitt, of Penn., Rep.	Lovejoy, of Ill., Rep.
Bailey, of Mass., Rep.	Low, of ——, Rep.
Baker, of N. Y., Rep.	McIndoe, of ——, Rep.
Baxter, of Vt., Rep.	McKean, of N. Y., Rep.
Beaman, of Mich., Rep.	McKnight, of Pa., Rep.
Bingham, of Ohio, Rep.	McPherson, of Pa., Rep.
Blair, of Va., Union.	Marston, of N. H., Rep.
Blair, of Penn., Rep.	Maynard, of Tenn., Union.
Blake, of Ohio, Rep.	Mitchell, of Ind., Rep.
Brown, of Va., Union.	Morehead, of Penn., Rep.
Buffington, of Mass., Rep.	Morrill, of Me., Rep.
Calvert, of Md., Union.	Merrill, of Vt., Rep.
Campbell, of Penn., Rep.	Nixon, of N. Y., Rep.
Casey, of Ill., Rep.	Olin, of N. Y., Rep.
Chamberlain, of N. Y., Rep.	Patton, of Penn., Rep.
Clark, of N. Y., Rep.	Phelps, of Cal., Union.
Colfax, of Ind., Rep.	Pike, of Me., Rep.
F. A. Conkling, of N. Y. Rep.	Pomeroy, of Kansas, Rep.
R. Conkling, of N. Y., Rep.	Porter, of Ind., Rep.
Covode, of Penn., Rep.	Rice, of Mass., Rep.
Crisfield, of Md., Union.	Rice, of Min., Rep.
Carter, of Ohio, Rep.	Riddle, of Ohio, Rep.
Davis, of Penn., Rep.	Rollins, of N. H., Rep.
Dawes, of Mass., Rep.	Sargeant, of Cal., Union.
Delano, of Mass., Rep.	Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Diven, of N. Y., Rep.	Segar, of Va., Union.
Dunn, of Ind., Rep.	Shanks, of Ind., Rep.
Edgarton, of Ohio, Rep.	Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Edwards, of N. H., Rep.	Shellabarger, of Ohio, Rep.
Eliot, of Mass., Rep.	Sherman, of N. Y., Rep.
Ely, of N. Y., Rep.	Sloan, of Wis., Rep.
Fenton, of N. Y., Rep.	Spaulding, of N. Y., Rep.
S. C. Fessenden, of Me., Rep.	Stevens, of Penn., Rep.
T. A. D. Fessenden, Me., Rep.	Stratton, of N. J., Rep.
Flanders, of La., Union.	Thomas, of Mass., Union.
Fisher, of Del., Rep.	Thomas, of Md., Union.
Franchot, of N. Y., Rep.	Train, of Mass., Rep.
Frank, of N. Y., Rep.	Trimble, of Ohio, Rep.
Gooch, of Mass., Rep.	Trowbridge, of Mich., Rep.
Goodwin, of Me., Rep.	Vandever, of Iowa, Rep.
Granger, of Mich., Rep.	Van Horn, of N. Y., Rep.
Gurley, of Ohio., Rep.	Verree, of Penn., Rep.
Hahn, of La., Union.	Walker, of Ind., Rep.
Haight, of N. Y., Dem.	Wall, of N. Y., Rep.
Hale, of Pa., Rep.	Wallace, of Penn., Rep.
Harrison, of Ohio, Rep.	Walton, of Me., Rep.
Hickman, of Pa., Rep.	Washburne, of Ill., Rep.
Harper, of Mass., Rep.	Webster, of Md., Union.
Horton, of Ohio, Rep.	Wheeler, of N. Y., Rep.
Hutchins, of Ohio, Rep.	White, of Ind., Rep.
Julian, of Ind., Rep.	Wilson, of Iowa, Rep.
Kelley, of Pa., Rep.	Windom, of Min., Rep.
Kellogg, of Mich., Rep.	Worcester, of Ohio, Rep.
Kellogg, of Ill., Rep.	—115.

NAYS.

Allen, of Ohio, Dem.	Menzies, of Ky., Union.
Allen, of Ill., Dem.	Morris, of Ohio, Rep.
Ancona, of Pa., Dem.	Noble, of Ohio, Dem.
Biddle, of Pa., Union.	Norton, of Mo., Dem.
Clements, of Va., Union.	Nugent, of Ohio, Dem.
Conway, of Kansas, Rep.	Pendleton, of Ohio, Dem.
Corning, of N. Y., Dem.	Perry, of N. J., Dem.
Cox, of Ohio, Dem.	Price, of N. I., Dem.
Cravens, of Ind., Dem.	Robinson, of Ill., Dem.
Crittenden, of Ky., Union.	Rollins, of Mo., Union.
Delaplaine, of N. Y., Dem.	Shiel, of Va., Union.
Dunlop, of Ky., Union.	Steele, of N. Y., Dem.
English, of Conn. Dem.	Steele, of N. J., Dem.
Fouke, of Ill., Dem.	Stiles, of Va., Union.
Grider, of Ky., Union.	Vallandigham, of O., Dem.
Hall, of —— Dem.	Voorhees, of Ind., Dem.
Harding, of Ky., Union.	Wadsworth, of Ky., Union.
Holman, of Ind., Dem.	Ward, of N. Y., Dem.
Johnson, of Pa., Dem.	Whaley, of Va., Union.
Kerrigan, of N. Y., Dem.	White, of Ohio, Dem.
Knapp, of Ill., Dem.	Wickliffe, of Ky., Dem.
Law, of Ind., Dem.	Wood, of N. Y., Dem.
Lazear, of Pa., Dem.	Woodruff, of Conn., Dem.
Mallory, of Ky., Union.	Yeaman, of Ky., Dem.—49.
May, of Md., Dem.	

RECAPITTLATION.

YEAS—Republicans	99	
Union men	15	
Democrats	1	—115
NAYS—Republicans	2	
Union men	13	
Democrats	34	—49
Affirmative majority		66

A bill to aid Maryland in abolishing Slavery was reported from the Select Committee, but was recommitted. During the evening session, a bill appropriating fifteen millions for abolishing Slavery in Missouri was reported from the Select Committee. The amendments made by the Committee of Ways and Means to the Internal Revenue law were also considered.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature was again in session last evening, after a week's recess. In the Senate, a communication from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, relative to harbor defences, was presented. The business done was not important.

In the Assembly, a number of bills were introduced, but none of general interest. A motion to appoint a Grinding Committee was laid over. The bill to provide for the payment of the New-York City bonds, and to authorize a continuance of aid to families of volunteers, was ordered to a third reading.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Jura* arrived at Portland yesterday, with advices from Europe five days later than were received by the *Canada* at Boston. She left Liverpool on the 12th, and Londonderry on the 13th inst. She also brings a summary of the news by the *City of Washington*, now due at this port, from Liverpool on the 11th. The ship *George Griswold* had arrived at Liverpool, with food for the Lancashire operatives. Mr. MASON, the rebel Commissioner, was at the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London on the 12th, and made a speech, in which he predicted speedy friendly relations between the British and rebel Governments. The London *Times*, however, repudiates his predictions, and intimates that he is much too fast—that the proceedings mean nothing. Parliament had done nothing of importance. A number of emancipation meetings had been held in England. At one held at Everton the Liverpool friends of the Secessionists mustered in force; but resolutions sympathizing with the North were passed by a vote of two to one. Collisions continued frequent in Poland—said in most cases to result in favor of the Russians. The latter, however, had been defeated at Balmow. The rising of the Poles is now thought to be a national affair, headed, the London *Times* says, by the Catholic priests. The question of the occupancy of the Greek throne is still undecided. The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week were only 25,000 bales, the market closing at a decline of ⅛d. The market for breadstuffs was dull, and flour easier. The provision market was flat. Consols closed on Saturday at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

News has reached Washington that the French have captured Guaymas, on the west coast of Mexico, and at last accounts were marching on Hermosilla, the capital of the State of Sonora.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived yesterday. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Nova Scotian* and *Canada*, already published.

The second lecture of Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, on Brazil, was delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, and was listened to by a large and intelligent audience.

Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD delivered an interesting lecture, on "New-Orleans as it was and as it is," at the Bedford-street Church, last evening. He warmly indorsed the rule of Gen. BUTLER, and agreed with the TIMES correspondent, that "Slavery is dead in Louisiana."

Two splendid propelling-engines, iron armor sufficient for two vessels, three Whitworth guns, with lathe for turning shot to fit them, a large quantity of conical, steel-pointed shot, and metal to make more, with an immense lot of morphine and expensive chemicals, tea and hospital stores, constitute the principal items of the cargo of the prize steamer *Princess Royal*. The vessel is to be sold at auction on Saturday at noon, and will probably be purchased by the Government.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of JACOB WEILER, for the murder of his wife, by shooting, on the 26th of August last, was continued, and will probably be concluded to-day.

The large advance of Tuesday in Gold Coin was maintained yesterday, but under less excitement. The Share market 1@1½ ₱ cent lower. Government Stocks and Railway Mortgages firm and advancing.

Breadstuffs were less active, yesterday, and prices less buoyant. Provisions were freely purchased. Pork, Lard, Butter and Cheese were firmer. The principal sales of Groceries were those of Sugars, which were at an advance of ¼c. @½c. ₱ lb. Metals, Tallow, Spices, Hides, Wool and Fish were in brisk request at buoyant rates. Cotton was inactive. Whisky was depressed and lower. The auction sale of Scranton Coal resulted in the disposal of the whole amount offered, at prices ranging from $5@$5 92½ ₱ ton. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 492 vessels, of all classes, in port.

DELAWARE ADVISES MISSOURI.—Delaware is a small State, has little interest in slave property, the true cause of the war, and has felt next to none of war's ravages. Missouri is a great State, had at the beginning of the war at least Forty Millions of dollars worth of slave property, as the price of such property went, and has experienced more of the horrors and desolations of the war than any State in the Union, not even excepting Virginia. It would occur to any one that if either Missouri or Delaware understood the character of the conflict and had a profound interest in its early conclusion, and knew how best it could be concluded, that State would be Missouri.

Not so do the authorities of Delaware regard the matter. It appears that the Legislature of the little State have adopted resolutions, and sent them to the Governor of Missouri, asking that Missouri shall send delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of "affecting an armistice," &c. The Governor communicated the resolutions to the Legislature of Missouri, then in session, with a hearty denunciation of their spirit and purpose;—and the representatives of the people of Missouri exceeded the Governor in the fullness and severity of their rebuke to the craven and treasonable proposition from the Legislature of Delaware.

What has Delaware at stake compared with Missouri, that the former should undertake to end this war by compounding with traitors? Missouri has lost more population, if not more wealth, by the war than to-day exists within the limits of the State of Delaware. The gigantic wrongs Missouri has suffered have no atonement as yet, and can have none, until Slavery is swept from the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers—and the great State that holds the head of the deep water navigation of both, extends the sceptre of Free Labor to the Gulf. Missouri has a stake in the future of this country, if Delaware has not. Missouri has room and wealth for millions of inhabitants within her borders. Missouri has a great commerce, for two years annihilated by the rebel embargo of her natural highway to the ocean. Every interest in the State, material, moral and intellectual, has been sapped and almost overthrown by the rebellion. The wicked purpose to rule or ruin the State has lost none of its insolent and inflexible tone, and yet with its past and present so butchered by traitors in arms, and its great future so threatened by vassalage and inferiority, Missouri is asked to forego her opposition to the rebellion, and prepare for an armistice and peace! Delaware may have nothing to lose by so ignoble a surrender of the Union and the national rights secured to all the States under it. Not so Missouri. And not so Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, or any great State of the West. And whenever the proposition shall come, from what quarter it may, to any of those States to ground arms on any other terms than the total abandonment by the rebels of their desire to sever the empire of the Union in the West, the reply will be only the humiliating one that Delaware has received from Missouri.

Union Leagues.

It was well said by EDMUND BURKE, in a time of raging faction: "When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

The chief fault of the great loyal majority of our people has been that they have neglected organization. They have left this tremendous instrumentality almost entirely in the hands of their adversaries. The true explanation of the alarming growth of the Copperhead policy throughout the Northwest lies in the secret operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle and affiliated societies. By their clandestine and thoroughly concerted management, they were able to get the control of the Democratic organization, and fill up the Legislatures with men willing to lend themselves to any schemes, however disloyal. They completely circumvented and overslaughed the real sentiment of the people. These societies have their kindred associations in the East, somewhat inferior, perhaps, in completeness of system and secrecy of operation, but still laboring steadily toward the same traitorous ends. The Jacobinical club of this City, which styles itself the "Democratic Union Association," does one part of their work, and the conclaves for raising the wind to scatter peace speeches and papers do another part. Their associated efforts are daily becoming more extended and effective. They have already wrought prodigious mischief; yet, considering what they aim at, their work has but just begun. They are fast going on from audacity to audacity, and even now they do not shrink from the word *Revolution*.

Loyal men have too long given a clear field to these miscreants. They have taken it for granted that their cause was too sacred to be seriously injured by faction. They have looked passively on and made no sign, or have indulged in croakings and grumblings directly calculated to strengthen the hands of the factionists, though not so designed. Considering the untiring activity of the enemies of the Government on the one hand, and the general remissness of loyal men on the other, the wonder is, not that the popular heart is so greatly relaxed, but that it has not become completely demoralized. It is not in human nature to be constantly subject to the free play of such adverse influences without a bad effect. No cause has strength or sanctity enough to secure steady fidelity without some organized effort. Even the Christian religion itself has to organize to provide for a constant stirring up of its adherents by way of remembrance, and successful makeway against its enemies.

One advantage, perhaps, has resulted from the inaction of loyal men. The rebel sympathizers have been emboldened to reveal their spirit and purposes with a fullness they otherwise would have avoided. The wayfaring man, though a fool, needs no longer have a glimmering doubt as to their essential disloyalty. The delay has relieved true Unionism of no small amount of trouble in smoking out its adversaries from their old coverts. Of their own accord they have come out into broad daylight, and with defiant front. We know now just where to find them, and how to meet them. No blows need be wasted. It can very soon be settled which side is to go to the wall.

But no more time must be lost. Union men must at once organize. The Union Leagues which have been started must be multiplied, until they reach every city, village and hamlet between Maine and California. Latent loyalty must be brought out. Lax loyalty must be braced up. The great popular heart must be fired with new devotion. Public spirit must acquire an earnestness at once profounder and more vehement. The vital principles and the infinite interests at stake, which have been overshadowed and thrust into the background by mere party questions, must again be recognized, and set forth in all their imperative authority. The terrible character of the emergency must be brought closer home to all. It should be understood, as never before, that the Republic expects every one of her sons to do his whole duty in this her day of peril. The same *esprit de corps*, the same generous ardor, the same intolerance of complicity with the rebels, which pervade and rule the army, ought also to dominate outside of the army. Loyal men must put themselves in a position to act in concert, wherever and however the occasion may demand—yea, to march shoulder to shoulder to the bloody field, if need be. VALLANDIGHAM, in his speech at Newark two weeks since, declared that the Conscription bill, if passed, should be resisted, and the creatures at his back cheered the menace. It *has* passed. These wretches talk revolution just when it pleases them. It is high time they should understand there is no terror in their threats—that if they lift a finger in opposition to the constituted authorities of this Republic, swiftest retribution shall overtake them.

We say again, organize Union Leagues. Simply to stand by the Government is not enough. Our duty is to prepare to stand by it *in the most effective manner*. Bad men have combined, and added thereby a thousandfold to their power. Good men must also combine, or be worsted. Party lines are now nothing. The great elections have passed, and the issues which entered into them, so far as they were of a loyal nature, can now without injury to any political interest be put in abeyance. There is neither just reason, nor plausible excuse, for any further maintenance of party distinctions. The only difference recognized should be the difference between loyal and disloyal men—between those who are for carrying the war on to the submission of the rebels, and those who are for dropping the war and yielding to the rebels. That is the supreme issue; and it determines the position of every man, whatever his estimate of Administration measures or policies. Let the men on the side of war and an undivided Republic lay aside all minor differences, and work together with a will for the one great object. Let them labor to stay up and strengthen the hands of the Government, to cheer and stimulate our brave soldiers in the field, to compact public opinion and arm it with a moral force that faction will never dare either to confront or affront. If this work be seasonably and faithfully done, the war will end in magnificent triumph.

Military Offences—Necessity of More Rigid Discipline.

We cannot help indulging in the hope that the frequency with which officers guilty of the grossest breaches of military discipline escape without any heavier punishment than "dismissal from the service," is due rather to the desire of the authorities to get rid of worthless men, than to any notion on their part that discipline can be maintained by the infliction of such a penalty as this. We know very well that for offences purely military, it would, at the beginning of the war, have been neither just nor expedient to treat volunteers with the rigor which is usual and necessary in all regular armies. Men have to learn to estimate the importance of discipline before they can be held very rigidly accountable for breaches of it. But most of our volunteers have by this time lost all claim to leniency and indulgence, founded on their rawness. They have been long enough in the field to be able to measure things by a military standard, and to feel the importance of having everything which occurs in camp or in action measured by it. But whether they have or not, the interest of the service, and, consequently, of the nation, require that some sharper and quicker agent than Time should be employed in teaching them their duty.

In spite of all that has been said and written and promised on this subject, we cannot say that we perceive, as yet, much sign of progress. We ought to have in the army, or, at least, endeavor to create in it, a nicer sense of honor and a stronger feeling of duty than exist in civil life, if for no other reason, for the very cogent one that the consequences of all offences committed by military men in the field are more serious than those committed by civilians at home can possibly be. The tendency of the findings of our Courts-martial is, however, to create the impression that almost any crime in the decalogue is *less* grave and reprehensible when brought home to a soldier under arms before the enemy, than when proven against a simple citizen in New-York. Officers convicted of swindling and peculation of the grossest kind have been time and again simply "dismissed the service." If they had committed the offence as clerks in a bank or counting-house, they would have not only been dismissed, but prosecuted and sent to the State Prison. Surgeons who have neglected or maltreated the patients under their charge, get off in the same way.

Comments on occurrences of this sort ought to be needless. We hope nobody is foolish enough to suppose that swindlers and forgers, peculators and receivers of stolen goods, and plunderers, go into the army either from love of fighting or love of their country. They take service because they are bent upon filling their pockets somehow; and when once they are detected, and their thievery prevented, they do not desire to stay in the army one moment longer—so dismissing them from it is to them no punishment. Nor is it even a disgrace.

Turning to the record of offences purely military, we find that Capt. J. P. FOLEY—*an Assistant Adjutant-General*, be it remarked—has been convicted of "straggling on the march," thus leading to his being taken prisoner and paroled, and has positively been "dismissed the service." Here is an officer of high rank, whose especial duty it is to prevent straggling, and to devote himself, heart and soul, day and night, to the maintenance of discipline, and who, during the march of the army, not only does not pass his whole time in keeping the men in their ranks, but himself sets an example of straggling. We are not quite certain, but are very confident, that Capt. J. P. FOLEY is the first Assistant Adjutant-General who has been convicted of straggling since the fall of the Roman Empire. He can carry the sweet consciousness of this distinction with him to console him in his well-won retirement. We know of only one incident in military history that can be at all compared to his exploit for singularity, and this was the arrest of a Brigadier-General in this City the other day, by the Provost-Marshal, for *desertion*. If we go on in this way, we shall have a Commander-in-Chief taken into custody one of these days, for making away with his clothing and necessaries.

The climax has been capped by Lieutenant JOSEPH NICHOLS, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, who took it into his head recently to usurp the functions of the Supreme Court, and, we hope after careful consideration, delivered judgment pronouncing the President's Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional and inexpedient, and considering himself bound by his own finding, sent in his resignation. His superior officers, thinking, we presume, that if the privates and other officers took the same view of their own powers as expounders of the Constitution, some difficulty might arise in keeping the army together, found him guilty of insubordination, and sentenced him——to be shot?—to be imprisoned?—to be disgracefully dismissed? No: none of these things—but to be dismissed simply, with his full pay and allowances: or, in other words, to be allowed to do what he wanted to do—go home with his money and pass the rest of the Winter in abusing the Government, preventing enlistments, and cheering at Secession meetings. We are glad to see the sentence has been changed by the President into one of "dishonorable dismissal—without his pay and allowances." Unless we are greatly mistaken in our man, however, Mr. NICHOLS will not be much affected by this either. He has got out of the service, which was his main object, and he has the consolation of knowing that though dishonorable dismissal from the national army in the face of the enemy would in any other country exclude him from the society of all decent people, he will find at the North plenty of men and women, too, to whom his shame and disgrace will make him doubly welcome.

Diplomatic Major-Generalship.

We publish elsewhere a very sharp and petulant note from CASSIUS M. CLAY, Major-General in the army, and recently recommissioned to be Minister to Russia. He professes to find occasion for writing it in what he styles our "insinuation" that he "could serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments *only* in a foreign mission." We have neither said nor insinuated anything of the kind. We simply expressed the hope that he had found a place *at last* where he *could* serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments. His note, however, satisfies us that we might have said what he imputes to us without doing him the slightest injustice. He acknowledges that he did refuse to serve the Government at home, unless President LINCOLN would adopt *his* policy concerning slaves;—and not content with having secured that point, he still refuses to enter the service—not on account of his own sentiments—but because Gen. HALLECK's don't suit him. After such a confession, it seems to us quite clear that if he can serve the Government to advantage anywhere, it must be abroad.

Gen. CLAY thinks we do him systematic injustice. We think not. We certainly would not do it willingly. We know and appreciate the zeal and courage with which he became the champion of emancipation in a Slave State, and the services, always gallant if not always prudent, which he rendered for years to the cause of free discussion. But Mr. CLAY must understand that what the country needs now is men and effort suited to the emergency—not reputation based upon something done years ago. We want men who throw their whole souls into the support of the Government—into the defence of the nation against destruction. We want men who think more of the country than of their "private sentiments,"—who can lay aside all pride of opinion and of past achievement, and wield the sword with heart and zeal against the men who menace the Republic with division and ruin. Mr. CLAY, thus far, has not proved himself such a man. Gen. BUTLER, whom he so highly and so justly admires, has set him an example in this respect which he would do well still to imitate. He has had as many opportunities of rendering service,—he has held as high rank and has been offered quite as high commands as Gen. BUTLER himself. He has been tendered eminent positions abroad as well as at home; he seems, indeed, to have had offered him the full range and choice of all great fields of duty and ambition. Why has he made such poor use of his opportunities? Why, instead of having won victories over the enemies of his country, and achieved results which would have made his name as honored and as familiar as the one he cites, is he still lingering in the capital, "advising" the President how to conduct his Administration, and trying to dictate the adoption of policies and the appointment of officers in the Cabinet and in the field? His note affords the explanation. It is because he thinks more of his private opinions and his personal reputation, than of the necessities of the country and support of the Government. It is the temper of his mind, we apprehend, to be more anxious to secure the adoption of some special policy, and some peculiar sentiments of his own, than to aid, upon a basis which he himself has not laid down, the salvation of the Union from the rebellion which threatens its ruin. We do not think he has acted either wisely for himself or well for the country. He would have done much better, in our judgment, to have taken his place in the field by the side of the thousands of his countrymen who have laid aside all personal considerations, sacrificed all private opinions, and offered life, and everything that makes life dear, in defence of the Government and the sacred cause of Human Rights.

Gen. CLAY hints, with more point than modesty, that the world will be startled at the tenor and scope of his diplomatic correspondence, whenever Secretary SEWARD will risk his own reputation by letting it see the light. Possibly he is quite right in this complacent anticipation. The few specimens of his efforts in this department, which is all the country has yet been permitted to see, including his extra-official communications to the British Press, do not, however, strengthen our confidence in his own estimate of his own abilities. Upon this point we reserve a final judgment. Meantime, we beg to say to Gen. CLAY that he is the only person, so far as we are aware, in the country or out of it, who has indicated a wish that Mr. SEWARD would place more of *his* correspondence, and less of his own, before the public.

GREAT BRITAIN AND BRAZIL.—The difficulty between the British and Brazilian Governments, narrated in our letter from Rio Janeiro, published in the TIMES of yesterday, gives rise to a good deal of sharp discussion in London. The conduct of the British Minister at Rio is condemned very generally as harsh and irritating, and the Opposition papers denounce the Foreign Secretary as having disgraced the country by treating a weak Power with a haughty insolence which it would never think of assuming toward a strong one. The British claim seems clearly unjust, and the peremptory manner in which it was enforced was well calculated to offend the sensibilities of the Government and people of Brazil.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.—The Supreme Court, as was stated in our law reports yesterday morning, has issued a writ of mandamus ordering the Comptroller to complete the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, in accordance with the action of the Common Council. The writ was issued on the ground that the Comptroller's action in the matter is simply ministerial.

During the trial of the case, testimony was produced which seems to settle the only point on which any proceeding for setting aside the original purchase could be based. That point was referred to by the Court of Appeals in the decision of the case, which said that Mr. DRAPER, being an officer of the County, could not purchase property from the City. It now appears, from the affidavits of Mr. DRAPER and Mr. VARNUM, that the former never did purchase it, and that, so far from having any connection with the original purchaser, he did not even know his name. The only connection which Mr. DRAPER had at any time with the transaction was, that he loaned the purchaser some money on his application, taking this property as security,—but he withdrew from this as soon as he ascertained the state of the case.

We do not know whether the Comptroller will contest the matter further or not. It seems useless, however, to make any further opposition to the consummation of the purchase. The enormous rise in the value of the property shows that its original sale by the City was a great mistake; but this cannot now be remedied. The ground is greatly needed for a public market, and we trust no time will be lost in giving the public the advantage of its use for that purpose.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. GRAFF, the *buffo-basso* of Mr. ANSCHUTZ's company, will take his benefit to-night, when AUBER's delightful opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be produced for the first time.

WINTER GARDEN.—The excellent drama, by TOM TAYLOR and CHARLES READE, called "Nell Gwynne, or the King's Rival," was revived here last evening with much success. Miss PROVOST played the part of the heroine with heartiness and broad effect—compensating by vavacity of style for the unpleasantness of a naturally harsh voice. The piece was generally well cast, Miss ADA CLIFTON being thoroughly admirable as *Frances Stewart*, and Mr. BARRETT as the *Duke of Richmond*, displaying very excellent qualities as an actor of clear intelligence capable of interesting himself in the scene and adding to its interest. Mr. HAGAN, who played the important *rôle* of *Lord Buckhurst*, possesses qualities of an entirely opposite character. The other parts were intrusted to competent hands, particularly *Major Wildman*, played by Mr. WILKINS. The scenery was good, but the dresses were somewhat worn and untidy for the gay court of CHARLES.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—The Mercantile Library Association is about to lay the New-York public under special obligation to its liberality and zeal in catering for their entertainment, by affording them a series of scientific lectures. It has engaged the services of Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., of Boston, to deliver a course of six lectures on "The Atmosphere," which will be illustrated by very striking and brilliant experiments upon an unusual scale. These lectures have been received in New-England cities with great favor, and we doubt not they will create a deep interest in this City. The reputation of the lecturer, the extent of his apparatus, and the varied topics embraced in the general theme, promise rare attractions to lovers of science, and to intelligent auditors of every class.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the enterprise of the Mercantile Library Association will be abundantly rewarded by the New-York public. The course begins on Monday night.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT.—The very excellent and deservedly famous band of the equally famous Seventh Regiment, propose to give a "grand instrumental concert" at the Brooklyn Academy to-night. Very many tickets are already sold, and the affair promises to be one of the finest of the season.

A Card.

Gen. SCOTT once more begs to be excused by correspondents. Rheumatism in the hand makes it difficult to write. Hence the mass of unacknowledged letters—mostly asking for autographs—is daily increasing upon him. As it is impossible to answer one in fifty, he must, in future, neglect all not on matters of importance.

Note from Gen. Cassius M. Clay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday you have an article styled "Russia Made Happy," to which I desire to say but a word in reply. I have nothing to say about the spirit of that editorial toward me—it is the same, with all the rest you have written in reference to me, while at home and abroad. I do not hold myself above just or even unfriendly criticism, as a public servant. In that I shall endeavor to defend myself by my life-acts, not by words. But when you venture the insinuation that (1) "he can serve the Government consistently with his private sentiments" only in a foreign mission, you misrepresent my "sentiments," and injure the cause of the country. I told President LINCOLN that I could not and would not enter the field, except the policy was adopted of liberating the slaves of rebels. So soon as the President issued his Proclamation of the 22d September, I offered my services at once to Gen. HALLECK. I was received in such manner, that Secretary CHASE, who was present, and who had urged me to take a command by the most pressing arguments, was satisfied as well as myself, that I could not serve the country or my own reputation by entering the service. Justice to the country and my own character for frankness demand of me to say, that I regard Gen. HALLECK as too intensely Pro-Slavery to do justice to any man of my views of the great political issues pending. I have done what I could, and I shall do what I can, to induce the President to put Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER in his place. I believe that such a change would save the Republic millions of men and money. Nothing short of that can give the vigor and effect to our arms which the crisis and the public sentiment demand.

How far "Russia shall be made happy," will appear when your friend W. H. SEWARD shall place more of my correspondence and less of his own before the public.

I am your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Banks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes under date of Feb. 12. This evening as Gen. BANKS was passing out at the ladies entrance to the City Hotel for the purpose of attending the French Opera, and before he stepped into his carriage, a pistol was discharged from the recess in the wall and a ball whizzed close to the person of Gen. BANKS, and close to an officer who attended him. The General was not hit, and the assassin escaped through the crowd. The police are on his track and he cannot long avoid capture. From the report made by the weapon, it is supposed to have belonged to the class known as the "Monte Christo" pistol. The affair has caused a great deal of talk and just indignation in the community.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The President presented a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York relating to the insufficiency of the defences of the harbor of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MONROE's amendatory of the act for punishing fraud in the use of brands and trade marks. It makes it a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not exceeding $500, and makes the party offending liable to the party aggrieved in the penal sum of $100.

Mr. PANYM, amending the Revised Statutes.

It makes the entry of a railway car, or canal-boat, with intent to steal, burglary in the third degree.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Amendatory of the Revised Statutes, relative to misdemeanors.

For the extension of the Chenango Canal.

For incorporating the Trustees of the Sands fund.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

About 70 members were present.

The annual report of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumq was presented.

Mr. DARCY presented a remonstrance of the Medical Faculty of Kings County against the use of field tournicuets in the army.

Mr. DEAN presented a memorial in favor of making the Canals of the State available for the public defence.

Notices were given of the introduction of the following bills:

Mr. DARCY—To repeal the act relating to the jail and penitentiary of Kings County.

T. C. FIELDS—To enable the Supervisors of New-York to take land for a Court-house.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SNYDER—To fix the fees of jurors in civil actions, in Justices' Courts, at 25 cents when not chosen, and 50 cents a day when trying a cause.

Mr. HUGHES—To amend the law relating to disorderly persons, giving justices greater authority over persons absconding and leaving familes destitute.

Mr. DARCY—To amend the Brooklyn Firearms act, by giving the Court of Appeals the same power over Commissioners as they have in New-York.

On motion of Mr. DEAN it was resolved that the Committee on Expenditures inquire into the expediency of appointing an official reporter of the Assembly.

Two resolutions having been adopted giving the Committees on Bridges and State Prisons, clerks at $3 per day, Mr. HUGHES offered a resolution to appoint a clerk to the Indian Committee, capable of speaking the Indian language. Laid over.

Mr. DAVIS moved for the appointment of a Grinding Committee of thirteen with restrictions. Laid over.

The motion to authorize the Speaker to appoint eight additional pages was laid over.

The bill to provide payment of the New-York City bonds and to authorize a continuance of aid from the Corporation to the families of volunteers went through the Committee of the Whole, after trifling amendments, and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

NEW-ORLEANS AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS.

Lecture by Rev. Howard Osgood at Bedford-Street Church.

Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD delivered, at the church corner of Bedford and Christopher streets, last evening, a lecture on "New-Orleans as It Was, and as It Is," commencing with a glowing description of the harbor of New-York, the Passes of the Mississippi and Pilot Town, Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the historic plains of Chalmette, the speaker came to the City of New-Orleans, whose geographical position, topographical peculiarities, commercial importance, history and variety of population were duly noted. He remarked upon the fate of Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, who prophecied that God had meant to save, preserve, and extend Slavery in the South, and who is now in the army of Secessia, and whose church—capable of containing three thousand persons—is almost deserted.

The speaker poetically described the balmy atmosphere of New-Orleans, the tropical fruits and flowers, the bustle of the Winter season, the magnificent hotels, the periodical visits of the planters, the "two thousand bale widows," and "fifty hogshead young ladies," the extravagant prices of the shopmen, the crowds of steamers laden with the produce of the West, and the ships loading for the East, and with this busy picture contrasted the deserted levees of to-day. Before the rebellion there were few poor—and the poorest were owned by the richest. New-Orleans had, in fact, the wealth of fourteen States pouring into her lap. The fearful scenes of the slave marts were impressively described, and with the former scenes of revelry mingling with misery, were contrasted the present desertion of the great slave mart—the St. Louis Hotel. The only man who whistles as he passes it is the black man, who sings "John Brown" as he passes gaily to his well paid labor. What a change in two years? Here are the portraits of CHARLES SUMNER and WENDELL PHILLIPS in a bookseller's window. But two years since the mere utterance of an Anti-Slavery sentiment was death!

The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly fine.

The speaker related a thrilling incident of the sale of the slave who reared and trained *Flora Temple*, who was remorselessly carried from Baltimore to New-Orleans, without an opportunity to say good-bye to his wife and children. Even the mistress of that poor man, who was a large slaveholder, confessed that she could not but curse the system of Slavery, so much was she impressed by the fearful wrong done to the unfortunate black. A wealthy banker of New-Orleans, referring to a similar occurrence, said that a crash would come some day. The crash has come. The grass that they predicted would grow in New-York, had grown in New-Orleans. As the ice that is dislodged from the frozen regions finds its way to the Gulf, so he thought we would, when clear of the snags and shoals, find our way to the Gulf. Now New-Orleans, which had never before known poor, had its free market and its throngs of the poverty-stricken. The speaker pictured the condition of New-Orleans before its capture by the Union forces; the scarcity of cotton goods, in spite of the plentifulness of the raw material. Such was the public sentiment, that a physician who had expressed simply the opinion that possibly the place might be taken, was waited upon immediately by a Vigilance Committee, and instructed that he "must be more guarded, and that if he used such expressions again, he would be sent out of the city, or"—the physician understood the "or," and immediately subscribed $500. [Laughter.] The memorable events of the capture of the city, and the noble exploits of Commodore FARRAGUT and the *Varuna*, during the terrible contest at the forts, were fully described, and a lively picture drawn of the surprise of the inhabitants of the Crescent City, on the reception of the news that the Federal vessels had passed the forts; the devastation of property on the levees, the attempt to burn the city, and the Providential shower which prevented it; the hanging of a physician for simply telling a Federal officer where to find the British Consulate; the advent of Gen. BUTLER with his troops, and the taking possession of the Custom-house. As to Gen. BUTLER's rule in New-Orleans, he said it was more lenient, humane, gentle and firm at the same time, than the government of any conquered city ever held by England or France. As a native of New-Orleans, the speaker warmly indorsed the results attained by Gen. BUTLER in that city, especially the inexorable administration of the laws. Six men, who went as delegates to the Charleston Convention, when on their return, said among themselves, "If we ever return South, it will be with soldiers at our backs." They did go back, and not one of them had less than a brigade. [Applause.] Among them were SHEPLEY and BUTLER, and others like them. SHEPLEY said that if he was killed in New-Orleans, he would cause his Chief of Police to level a square acre around the spot, and have a monument erected to him in the centre of it, [laughter,] and BUTLER made them look at WENDELL PHILLIPS' portrait, and they did not dare to grin either. [Applause.] Mr. OSGOOD related a number of incidents of the vigorous administration of BUTLER, defended the famous woman order, and commended the improvement of the city in cleanliness, in the care of the poor, in the administration of justice, in respect for the flag, and in the punishment of the Secessionists. While the Speaker wished that Gen. BUTLER had not allowed any relative to come within his command, except as a soldier, he praised Gen. BUTLER's honesty, and said he believed that BUTLER's return to New-Orleans would be hailed with joy by every Union man there. He would not detract from the merit of Gen. BANKS who, he thought, would prove even more unacceptable to the New-Orleans Secessionists than BUTLER—and would, indeed, prove himself an "iron man." Mr. OSGOOD rebuked, in scathing terms, the traitors at the North who sympathize with Slavery and aid the rebellion, contrasting them with the noble Union men of the South. He read from the TIMES' correspondence an account of the great Union meeting in New-Orleans, on the occasion of Gen. HAMILTON's speech, indorsing the conclusion of the correspondent, that Slavery is forever dead in Louisiana. He thought that if there were to be scenes of blood in the South, it would be by attempting to enslave men once set free. If an attempt was made to put Sambo back where he was before the war, Sambo would be the death of us. [Applause.] He hoped our people would learn that Sambo must be let alone; that he must be left to take the course of the war, and we must all unite in one desire and one attempt to fight for the Union and the Constitution, and crush out a spirit that would otherwise crush us. He had no fears concerning the result of the struggle [Applause.]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Recent Extensive Burglaries.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS—THE PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.

CHARLES H. GORDON, *alias* GRANT, was arraigned before Justice PERRY yesterday on charges of burglary, preferred by the following parties: CHAS. CHRISTMAS, Second place, corner of Henry-street; ISRAEL W. LEVISON, No. 254 Henry-street; ABEL DENNISON and Mrs. ADELA VAN BRUNT, No. 256 Henry-street. The prisoner waived examination on all the charges, and was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that he was 23 years of age, born in the United States, residence in Brooklyn, by profession a civil engineer, and had nothing to say relative to the charges against him. He declined at first to give his name, but on consultation with counsel, appended his signature to the statement as CHARLES H. GRANT.

The office of the Inspector of Police, where the preliminary examination took place, was crowded with persons who had been robbed, and many were also attracted thither by curiosity to see the accused.

The watch and chain worn by the prisoner, valued at $300, was identified by Mrs. MYERS as having been stolen from her house, corner of Remsen and Clinton streets; she also identified a set of sleeve-buttons and jet studs. The value of all the property taken from Mr. MYERS' premises is about $1,000.

Mr. PRITCHARD, of No. 3 Carroll-place, identified a pair of gold spectacles found on the accused.

Among those who have been robbed, as supposed by this man, were Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of Pierrepont-street, whose loss is about $1,000; Mr. Weston, of Monroe-place, who was relieved of a similar amount; Mr. THOMAS HUNT, of Remsen-street, who lost about $500, and Com. STRINGHAM and Mr. RICHARDS, of Henry-street, who were robbed of some thousands of dollars worth. A large proportion of this property consisted of silverware, which has doubtless long since been broken up and melted, and may therefore be considered a dead loss.

Some of the diamonds found on the person of GORDON were identified by Mr. FOX, of First-place, whose total loss amounts to about $1,500.

Detectives FROST and CORWIN, who made the arrest and worked up the case, have thus far traced eighteen burglaries in which the accused is implicated; and from the information now in their possession, estimate the value of property stolen by him during the Winter at about $50,000.

GORDON, or GRANT, engaged board at the house of Mr. ALFRED WINDSOR, No. 79 Summit-street, about three months since, under the name of CHARLES H. GORDON. He represented himself as a Southerner of wealth, and that having been impressed in the rebel army, he embraced the first opportunity to desert, and come to the North for the benefit of his health. Soon after his arrival he changed his name to GRANT, and stated as the reason that, being known as an officer in the rebel army, and as a deserter by the name of GORDON, he thought it prudent to assume another name, to avoid the probability of unpleasant consequences. This explanation was deemed satisfactory, and he grew in favor. He was introduced into the houses of many respectable families, or in some way introduced himself—attended the opera, promenade concerts, parties, patronized the skating ponds, spent money lavishly, and made friends everywhere he desired to make them. Some of those he robbed were among his new-made acquaintances—and several of the houses he visited as a friend in the evening, were re-visited by him later at night and relieved of articles of value. One night, on returning to his boarding-house from a foraging expedition, he made a noise in closing the window. The subject of recent burglaries in the neighborhood having become a prominent topic of conversation in the house, some of the occupants were awakened, and laboring under the impression that they too, had been visited by the nocturnal rangers, caused an alarm. Some one rapped at GORDON's door, and after a delay of a few minutes—to enable him to stow away his wig, etc.—he came out yawning, and asked what all the excitement was about. On being informed that a burglar was in the house he expressed great astonishment, and taking a light examined the apartments from top to bottom to see if all was secure. Next day he insisted that double bolts should be put on the doors and windows so as to make the premises safe from intruders.

Nearly all the property found in his possession has been identified.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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MARRIED

BOWNES—GORDON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., JOSEPH W. BOWNES and JOSEPHINE M. GORDON, of this City.

CORNELL—SHELTON.—In Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. John Brainard, THOMAS LAVENDER CORNELL and LILLIE, daughter of Edward N. Shelton, Esq.

HILLS—MANN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward N. French, Hon. ISAAC HILLS, of Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. CAROLINE MANN, eldest daughter of John G. Parker, Esq.

JUDSON—FORREST.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. P. Breed, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. N. West, of Brooklyn, ISAAC N. JUDSON and HARRIET N. FORREST, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

LULL—BURTON.—In Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, by Rev. T. Thayer, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mason Noble, U. S. N., Lieut. Commander EDWARD P. LULL, U. S. N., and ELIZABETH F., daughter of Maj. Henry S. Burton, Third U. S. Artillery.

MORA—DAILEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Verren, ANTONIO L. MORA and FANNIE J., eldest daughter of W. J. F. Dailey, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

STARR—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at the Church of the Messiah, THEODORE B. STARR and Miss C. M. MORRIS, both of this City.

DIED.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, ALEXANDER COCHRAN, aged 41 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 West 35th-st., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CULLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, of consumption, THOMAS K. CULLEN, a long resident of this City, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 137 9th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further notice.

CORRIGAN.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH CORRIGAN, relict of the late Luke Corrigan, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FAIRLIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, ISABELLA ROBERTSON AITKEN, wife of Alexander Fairlie, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 392 2d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FLOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, JENNIE, daughter of Jane and the late Capt. Geo. W. Floyd, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 471 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, two doors above Powers-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

GEMMEL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 23, Mrs. CATHERINE GEMMEL, widow of the late James Gemmel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, from St. James' Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., near the 3d-av.

GWYNN.—In Happwood, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Feb. 20, HAPPY HENRIETTA, fourth daughter of Stuart and Maria Gwynn, aged 8 years and 3 months.

This dear one, a shining light amid an affectionate household, was suddenly and unseasonably dimmed, but is not extinguished. The separation of the immortal from the mortal, while causing a momentary and severe pang in the hearts of parents, brothers, sisters, and loving friends, will leave no lasting sting, *for they know* she hovers near them, the same loving soul she ever has been. Her bodily absence is more than compensated for by their knowledge of her freedom from the cares and pains pertaining to the mortal state. Loved one, thou art with us, cheerful as of yore. MOTHER.

MOORE.—In Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 23, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MOORE, widow of James Moore, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The boat connecting with the Flushing and Newtown Railroad leaves James-slip at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will also be in attendance at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, until 1½ o'clock P. M.

MAXWELL.—In Clarkesville, Tenn., on Sunday, Feb. 15, of congestion of the lungs, after a very short sickness, WILLIAM CHARLES MAXWELL, of Co. B, 102d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, only son of George T. and Margaret Maxwell, aged 20 years.

NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, MARY E. HARTNESS, beloved wife of Edward Newell, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 231 Bergen-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

PAINE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 25, HARRIET E., wife of Thomas Paine, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

SHAFTER.—In Harlem, on Monday, Feb. 23, of apoplexy, FRANCES VERMILYE SHAFTER, widow of the late Peter Shafter, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Feb. 26.

TOWNSEND.—In Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 23, JACOB TOWNSEND, aged 79 years and 5 days.

☞ White Plains, N. Y., and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 24, after a short and severe illness, EMMA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late William and H. E. Taylor.

Her friends, and the members of the theatrical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, CHARLOTTE BRONSON, youngest child of John J. Townsend, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her father, No. 131 5th-av., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock.

WOLVEN.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 23, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John P. Wolven, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the officers and members of Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 68, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 312 Carlton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

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So often in Bacchus' bowl!
I scatter the fierce fiends of fever,
Give purity's self to the breath;
Scoff changes of water and diet,
And conquer the Cholera-Death!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, shout for Drake's Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

I cheer up the desolate spirit;
I gild the sad heart with my light,
Like stars shedding cloud-quenching splendor,
Through all the dark chambers of night.
The statesman, bard, merchant, mechanic,
And farmer, drink in me deep bliss;
Never bird had a purer when giving
The dew-rose of morning her kiss.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Shout aloud for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T. 1860 X!"

What comfort I bear to the soldier
With Liberty's banner unfurled!"
A draught and he'll laugh at all cannon,
Though shaking the heart of the world;
And what cares the gallant bold sailor
For the tempest if strengthened by me;
With shouts for Columbia he carries
Triumphant her stars o'er the sea.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Cry aloud the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Then well may you call me the Magic
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in "Bacchus" bowl.
For youth, manhood, age, was I chartered,
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Stand guard on my throne on the earth!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
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Yes, yell for the Plantation Bitters
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DYSPEPSIA.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

Its causes, symptoms, and the certain means of cure.

Were the question to be asked, "What disease is most prevalent among mankind?" a countless multitude of haggard, pallid and melancholy faces would answer, "Dyspepsia." In all lands to which civilization has extended, this disease exists, but, in this country, the number of dyspeptics is larger in proportion to the population, than in any other on the face of the earth. It is unquestionably one of the greatest of human afflictions, inasmuch as it not only breaks down the physical system but depresses the mental and moral faculties to the verge, in many instances, of positive imbecility.

The complaint takes many shapes, ranging from a temporary ailment to protracted, exhaustive disease, unfitting the sufferer alike for the business and pleasures of life, and rendering existence a burden. In fact not a few of the suicides committed in this country and in Europe are due to the mental depression caused by Dyspepsia. One of the most unpleasant circumstances connected with the malady is the want of consideration shown by the healthy for those who suffer under its agonies. The patient is too often thought to be the victim of many fancies, which the exertions of a little energy would speedily dispel. But it should be remembered that the energy supposed to be required has been in most cases literally crushed out by the disease.

The causes of Dyspepsia are various. Want of exercise in the open air, rapid eating, over-eating, privation and exposure, exhaustive manual or mental labor, the excessive use of tobacco, and extremes of heat and cold, are among the most prominent. Grief and anxiety may also be mentioned as tending strongly to aggravate the complaint.

Its symptoms are almost as varied as its causes. The dyspeptic has serious physical evils to contend with—such as pain in the chest and other parts of the body, especially the left side, the pit of the stomach and across the sternum or breastbone. The muscles of the body become soft and flabby, manifesting soreness on the least unusual exertion. There is tenderness in the touch in the region of the stomach and hips. The feet and hands are sometimes cold and rigid, sometimes hot and burning. The skin is dry, rough and pale. Night does not bring repose to the patient. Broken sleep and unpleasant dreams render the hours when nature should recruit her energies more unendurable than the day. These symptoms, however, are continually changing, old ones vanishing and new ones, equally distressing, make their appearance. Palpitation of the heart, dizziness, faintness, ringing and other sounds in the ears, cough and nervous tremors are among the unpleasant visitations of the unfortunate invalid.

But the mind suffers even more acutely than the body. Everything is seen through a gloomy atmosphere. Imaginary misfortunes cast their shadows over the future. Hope is almost extinguished, and an irritability, sometimes bordering on insanity, renders the dyspeptic inconsiderate and unkind to all with whom he has to do. Upon the whole it must be admitted that the disease in its confirmed and chronic form is physically, mentally and morally, one of the most afflictive in the long catalogue of human ailments.

But happily Dyspepsia is a curable disease. Its source is a derangement of the organs of digestion. The stomach has become unable to perform its functions, and all the organs dependendent upon it are consequently disordered. It is upon the stomach therefore that the remedy must act. The object is to restore its lost powers, to renew its vigor, and to keep the whole digestive machinery in healthy activity. There is one simple, direct and certain way of attaining the end, and that is by administering a remedy which combines with the properties of a pure tonic, those of a gentle alterative and aperient. These, in a super-eminent degree, are the special peculiarities of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Ordinary alcoholic exhilarants, containing (as they all do more or less) a corrosive and fiery principle which acts disastrously upon the nerves, can at the best give but a flicker of relief, to be succeeded by a deeper gloom and depression, and an aggravation of all the symptoms that have been momentarily relieved. But the great herbadized stimulant—pure in its basis, and medicated with tonic, alterative and other vegetable ingredients combined in no other preparation—is more permanent in its operation. It does not give a false and fleeting vigor to the digestion, to be followed by paralyzing reaction; nor does it elevate and cheer the animal spirits, to leave the mind eventually in deeper despondency than ever. On the contrary, it gently reinforces, instead of over-spurring exhausted nature, and soothes and regulates the system, while it awakes its dormant vitality.

With due attention to diet and exercise, the worst case of dyspepsia may be entirely cured in two or three months at the furthest, by the regular use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in pursuance of the directions. The patient, after having taken the preparation for a single week will feel assured of an eventual cure. The change wrought in every feeling, mental and bodily, within that time, will be a sufficient guarantee that the period of complete and permanent relief is at hand.

To all who suffer from the complaint in any of its forms or stages, the "Bitters" may be recommended as the safest and surest of known remedies; and it is proper to add that persons with weak stomachs and a constitutional tendency to dyspepsia will find the occasional use of this healthful tonic a sure protection against indigestion.

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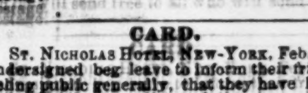
NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY



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CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
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MR. OSCANYAN'S LECTURE IN AID OF the orphans of our soldiers, will be delivered THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26, at Cooper Institute, commencing at 8 o'clock, and will be fully illustrated. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; to be had at Devoe's exchange office, No. 13 Cooper Union Building, Crowen's book-store, Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, and Nunan's book-store, No. 94 Nassau-st.

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BY U. S. MARSHAL.

SALE OF MILLION-DOLLAR PROPERTY.

Pursuant to a writ of fieri facias issued out of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of Thomas Kinsella, Jr., in and to the following-described property, and will expose the same for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 200 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 400 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 500 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 600 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 700 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 800 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 900 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1000 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1200 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1400 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1500 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1600 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1700 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1800 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 1900 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2000 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2200 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2400 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2500 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2600 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2700 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2800 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 2900 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3000 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3200 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3400 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3500 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3600 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3700 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3800 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 3900 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4000 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4200 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4400 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4500 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4600 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4700 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4800 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 4900 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5000 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5200 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5400 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5500 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5600 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5700 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5800 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-first-st. 100 feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-av. 100 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., the point or place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-st., distant 5900 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-first-st. with the westerly side of Fifth-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ASSESSOR, 32d District, No. 12 Wall-st.

Notice is hereby given to parties residing or doing business within the district herein described, who have not already obtained their licenses or made their returns of taxable property, in compliance with the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, to apply at once to this office, for the purpose of facilitating the business and avoid the unpleasant necessity or a resort to extreme measures.

A true and correct list is required to be furnished of all objects or articles owned or possessed, which are subject to a special duty or tax under said act.

Persons having in charge or trust as administrators, executors or trustees, any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property of any kind whatsoever, should report the facts at this office, so as to enable the Assistant Assessor to make the proper return of taxes due to the Collector.

Blank applications for licenses and forms for monthly returns of manufactures and auctioneers will be promptly furnished at this office.

"SEC. 67. That from and after the *1st day of Sept.*, 1862, no person, association of persons, or corporation, shall be engaged in, prosecute or carry on, either of the trades or occupations, mentioned in Section 64 (which sec.) of this Act, until he or they shall have obtained a license therefor, in the manner hereinafter provided."

"Parties doing business or entering upon any business or occupation as described, viz: Manufactures or dealers of any description, physicians, dentists and surgeons, keepers of hotels and eating-houses, liquor dealers, brokers and agents, must apply to the *Assessor in the District* where the business is conducted, for a license."

Penalty—For doing business without a license, *three* times the cost of the license.

Parties owning or having the charge of any silver or gold plate stored within this district, will please notify at once at this office.

See *Sections 58 to 64 inclusive.*

Boundaries of Sixth Division of the Thirty-second District, include all that portion of the First Ward included in and bounded by the centre lines of Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, Pearl-street, Wall-street and Broadway, running to southeast corner of Liberty-street.

ISAAC E. SMITH, Asst. Assessor
6th Division, 32d District.

Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building a sewer in Third avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street, west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 11th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

JAMES MURRAY, JOHN BRICE, PATRICK H. KEENAN, Committee on Ferries.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY, PATRICK RUSSELL, WILLIAM JOYCE, Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS, OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet in room number five City Hall, TO-DAY, at two o'clock P. M. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend.

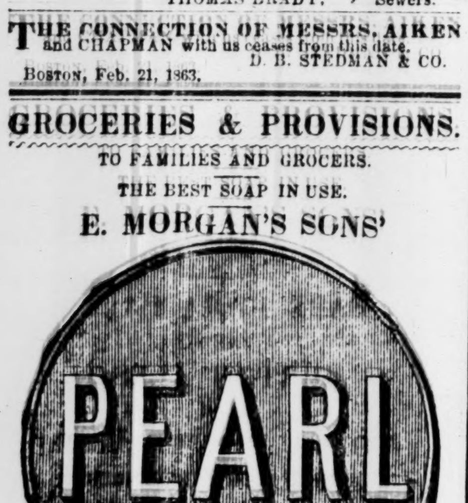
RICHARD O'BRIEN, JAMES SANDFORD, THOMAS BRADY, } Committee on Sewers.

THE CONNECTION OF MESSRS. AIKEN and CHAPMAN with us ceases from this date.

D. B. STEDMAN & CO.
BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1863.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

CAUTION.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GILLIES' FRAGRANT AMERICAN RYE COFFEE,
And take no other.

It is made from the best selected fragrant American Rye, thoroughly cleansed and sifted, and manufactured by our new and improved process, making by far the best substitute for imported coffee ever invented. The long and constant use of our fragrant American Rye Coffee in the best hotels and private families, as well as by the first physicians of our City and elsewhere, and our own families and those of our employes, (45 in number,) we most cheerfully recommend it to all desirous of good health, clear head and a happy heart.

P. S.—The experience of the last twenty-five years and our signature upon each package, we deem a sufficient guarantee for its perfectly healthy and invigorating properties.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. [illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTYNE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb 28.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The FAH KEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The superior steamship SAXON, Will leave Pier No. 16 North River, as above, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates.
No freights received nor bills lading signed on day of sailing.
Steamer GEO. CROMWELL will succeed. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner, M. S. K. THORNE, will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... Feb. 28
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 28, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3.45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—AT a bargain, the stock and fixtures of a good liquor store, near depot, on one of the leading avenues of New-York, good location, and doing a good business. R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $5,000 cash capital, in the business of distilling by a new process; business done for cash, and profits satisfactory. Address DISTILLER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
The fourth night of the highly celebrated and most successful tragedienne and comedienne, MISS MARY PROVOST, who is received nightly with the highest approbation by most appreciative audiences.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's prize drama, in five acts, NELL GWYNNE, OR, THE KING'S RIVAL, produced with new scenery, and supported by MISS MARY PROVOST, in her great comedy impersonation of NELL GWYNNE, THE ACTRESS.

Mr. L. Barrett ... as ... Duke of Richmond
Mr. W. Davidge ... as ... Samuel Pepys
Mr. E. L. Davenport ... as ... King Charles II
Miss A. Clifton ... as ... Frances Stewart

And the entire excellent company of this theatre.
Arrangements having been effected whereby Miss MARY PROVOST has postponed her engagement in Philadelphia, her own translation and adaptation of the brilliantly successful drama, in prologue and four acts, entitled LUCIE D'ARVILLE, is in active preparation.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI'S GRAND CONCERT,
Previous to her departure for Europe, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, AT IRVING HALL.
She will be assisted by the following DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS:
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Violinist.
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Irving Hall; Scharfenberg & Louis', No. 769 Broadway, and Sibell & Sallisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman ... 5 00
Ladies' Tickets ... 2 50
Minors under 15 years of age ... 3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. 28th inst., for the erection of a building for officers' quarters, on the hospital grounds in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler. Said building to be 108 feet by 28 feet, two stories and a basement, each story nine feet in the clear. The builder to find all the materials, and turn the building over to the Government, ready for occupation, in the shortest possible time.
Detailed plans can be seen at this office.
STEWART VAN VLEIT, Major and Quartermaster.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 9, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 14th day of March 1863, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with forty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into two lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each, of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1—Thirty thousand gallons, (30,000,) on the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. Lot No. 2—Ten thousand gallons, (10,000) on the 1st day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower, Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz, for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board:
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C.
(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the first of April next, of two hundred and ten medicine wagons; one hundred and eighty to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, and thirty after the model of Mr. Dunton; both models to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Dept. Q. M. G.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAPEST SHIRT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 FOR 15

Six Shirts, made of Wamsutta and Wauregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to the best New-York Mills Muslin; six for $13 50, and six for $15. Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, with Extra Fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands—six for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for circular. Single Shirts made for sample. FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 655 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

R. H. MACY,
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY, No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under-garments, Leggings, Sontags and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MOURNING GOODS At the usual low prices, for one week only, AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., Opposite Tiffany & Co., Jewelers.

500,000 CRANBERRY PLANTS FOR sale by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Massachusetts. Will send circular to all who send stamp to pay postage.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
The distinguished American Prima Donna,
And the eminent artiste, MR. PETER RICHINGS,
In Balfe's great operatic spectacle, entitled SATANELLA; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Produced with Entirely new Scenery, by J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn.
New Dresses, by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
New Appointments, by Mr. S. Wallis.
Novel Mechanical Effects, by Banyon & Demille.
FULL CHORUS, AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of MR. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
AND A GRAND BALLET,
WITH MLLE. ANNETTI GALETTI, MONS. and MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE, AND A FULL CORPS,
Under the direction of Signor RONZANI.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic legendary operatic spectacle, entitled SATANELLA; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.
Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty; Julian, a Demon Page } MISS C. RICHINGS.
Arimanes, the Master Fiend; Hernando, Fabio's Tutor ... MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, Afterward Flick, MONS. MARZETTI, (engaged expressly for this part.)
Fabio ... Mr. L. B. Shewell | Giacomo ... Mr. E. Lamb.
Jeannet, Mrs. L. B. Shewell | Lelia, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
For Programme of Music, Dances, &c., &c., incidental to the Opera, see small bills of to-day.
Box Book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats can be secured three days in advance. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!
A GRAND CONCERT By the celebrated "OLD FOLKS," And a GRAND EXHIBITION of the LAUGHING GAS, BY Dr. COLTON, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 27 and 28.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 28.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON for ladies and children.
Each of these entertainments will commence with a Grand Concert, by the celebrated QUARTETTE OF FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS," consisting of FATHER REED, MISS H. L. S. REED, MISS ANNA GOODALL, MR. W. P. GRIER, who will appear in ancient costume, and delight the audience with the enrapturing songs which have made their names famous throughout the country.
After which, Dr. COLTON will appear and administer the LAUGHING GAS to TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES. Fun, Humor, Wit, Song, Dancing, &c., are brought out by the Gas.
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.
Admission Saturday afternoon—Adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents.
Doors open at 6¾; music commences at 7¼ o'clock.
Open afternoon at 2, commence at 3 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DRILL OF THE AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOP, On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1863.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BAND, Will perform CHOICE OPERATIC AIRS, MARCHES, &c.
Tickets, 50 cents.
For sale at all the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES begs to announce that her BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 2.
Box book now open.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE, Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit: Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH, MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for relief as amended.—CHARLES P. CASSILLY, Plaintiff, against HENRY EVANS, JAMES FREELAND, JAMES W. DUNLOP and CORNELIUS V. R. GOODYEAR, as well individually as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Shelden, deceased, Edward A. Shelden, and Augusta Shelden, his wife, Henry Shelden, Jane Maria Shelden, John Shelden, Sidney Shelden, Alexander Smith, and Ruamah Smith his wife, Ann Caroline Van Ranst, Frances Mitchell, Henry Shelden Mitchell, Calvin Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, and —— Shelden, (the three defendants lastly mentioned being infant children of Nicholas Shelden, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) the said James Freeland as Committee of the person and estate of said Edward A. Shelden, a lunatic, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, —— Shelden, and —— Shelden, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Edward H. Shelden, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) and John ——, George ——, William ——, Mary ——, Susan ——, and Helen ——, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Maria, a deceased sister of said testator Henry Shelden, the names of said six children, and the surname of said Maria, being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the 24th day of May, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, in the village of Kingston, in said County of Ulster, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
MARTIN & SMITHS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5f-law6wTh*

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 26 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.
2. The house and lot No. 255 East Tenth-street, 189 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 94 feet 8 inches deep, more or less.
3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.
4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street and south side of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4½ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10¾ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.
5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 292 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10¾ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less.—New-York, Feb. 7, 1863.

DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, Executors George Griffin, deceased.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
O21aw6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 503, 505, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 86 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 43 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7¾ o'clock.
EIGHTH WEEK
Of the brilliant engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
UNABATED SUCCESS, UNABATED SUCCESS,
of the great Fairy Extravaganza,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
now in the THIRD WEEK OF ITS TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
MRS. JOHN WOOD will appear in THREE CHARACTERS in the same piece, introducing a new and original song,
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
Nightly greeted with vociferous applause.
SONGS, DUETTS, TRIOS, CONCERTED PIECES, and POWERFUL CHORUSSES.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
MR. WALCOT, Sr. ... as ... THE KING
THE ARAB GIANT ... as ... GALIFRON, THE GREAT
BRILLIANT SELECTIONS OF MUSIC,
together with a NEW OVERTURE, arranged and composed expressly for this piece, and dedicated to Mrs. Wood by THOMAS BAKER.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.

Queen Lucidora ... Mrs. John Wood
Page Pitchin ... Mrs. John Wood
Original Jacobs ... Mrs. John Wood
King Lachrymoso ... Mr. Walcot, Sr.
Galifron ... The Arab Giant

with an excellent cast of characters.
BETSEY BAKER.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 11.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,)
SECOND NIGHT OF THE POPULAR COMEDY,
By Tom Taylor, author of "Still Waters Run Deep," &c.,
MASKS AND FACES.
Honored at its first representation by an elegant audience (that densely crowded every available part of this large establishment to repletion) with the loudest applause and hearty laughter.

Triplet ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander ... Mr. Floyd
Mr. Ernest Vane ... Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber ... Mr. John Sefton
Quin ... Mr. G. Holland
Snarl ... Mr. Young
Hunsdown ... Mr. Browne
Soaper ... Mr. Parkes
Colander ... Mr. Parsloe
James Burdock ... Mr. Pope
Lysimachus Triplet ... Master Reeves
Pompey ... Master McCormack
Peg Woffington ... Mrs. Hoey
Mabel Vane ... Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Triplet ... Mrs. Reeves
Kitty Clive ... Miss Mary Barrett
Roxalana ... Miss Reeves
Maid ... Miss Green

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) MR. MARK SMITH'S BENEFIT.
(Never acted here), THE AMERICAN IN PARIS, and the FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY—MARRIED LIFE, Which increased in attraction at each successive representation.
MONDAY—Benefit of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, on which occasion two pieces (never acted here) will be given, viz.:
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN, and FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
TUESDAY—Sixth night of Mr. Wilkins' very popular comedy, HENRIETTE.
WEDNESDAY—The very attractive pieces, ERNESTINE and the LITTLE TREASURE, received at their first performances with the continuous laughter and prolonged applause of a very crowded auditory.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Magic Marriage," "Secrets Worth Knowing" and "The Captain of the Watch."

GERMAN OPERA—NO. 485 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, FEB. 26, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF MR. A. GRAFF,
(for the first time) FRA DIAVOLO.
Grand Opera in three acts, by Auber, with Mesdames Rotter and Schaumburg, and Messrs. Quint, Lotti, Graff, Weinlich and Kronfeld, in the principal rôles.
Friday, Feb. 27, Grand Sacred Concert. Benefit of Mr. Noll.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENefit of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, located in 24-st., between Avenues B and C, will be held in the church, commencing Monday, Feb. 23, and continue to Friday the 27th inclusive. The doors will be open daily from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.
J. WISSING, H. SOLMS, H. WISEMANN, } Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State: $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

AT $2.—WRITING; ARITHMETIC AND WRITING, each $5 per quarter; Book-keeping and Writing, $10. No. 62 Bowery and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*New Newport.*

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-fourth semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. For Circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

SHORT-HAND WRITERS—PHONOGRAPHY.—A private class for teaching this very useful and remunerative art, is now being formed at No. 50 Morton-st. For particulars, inquire of Miss ALBE, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. CASTILLA, graduate of the University of Madrid, continues giving lessons at his residence, also in schools, academies and private families, No. 373 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, of much experience, desires an afternoon engagement in a family or school, for the 1st of March. Her accomplishments are English, (in all its various branches,) German, French and music. Will give private lessons to advanced pupils in either of the above branches. Address Miss LACHENMEYER, No. 55 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a school or family, by a New-England lady, who can furnish the highest testimonials; the place must be in or near the City; salary liberal. Address H. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A SPANISH GENTLEMAN wishes to give instruction in his own or in the French or Italian language, or employment as a correspondent in any of the above languages; satisfactory references given. Address CESARE, No. 106 East 21st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2:50. Inquire at No. 1½ Allen-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing 3 cent postage stamp,
Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—3d floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
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SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
SMALLEST LADY AND GENTLEMAN LIVING.
This wonderful little pair of human beings, who acted as groomsman and bridesmaid to
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WEDDING;
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WEDDING;
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WEDDING;
are drawing immense crowds of ladies, gentlemen and children. They are to be seen at all hours; also,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMPSON; AQUARIA; LIVING SEAL; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Immense success of the
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
RAOUL, OR THE WRECK OF A LIFE,
with new and elegant scenery, costumes, properties, &c.,
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 28.
Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ has the honor to announce, that at the universal request of the patrons of the German Opera, he will give the first and only MATINEE IN BROOKLYN.
On SATURDAY next, when the price of admission will be FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
The Opera selected for the occasion is Flotow's MARTHA, received on Tuesday last with unbounded applause. All the artists of the Company will appear in the principal *rôles*.
The doors open at 12; the performances commence at 1. To prevent crowding, visitors are requested to procure their tickets during the week, at the Academy, by which means they will obtain immediate admission.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1863,
MATINEE FRANCAIS, at 1 o'clock P. M.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR—Comedie.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLOUR—Opretti Bouffé.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
EVENING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, Feb. 28,
PASCAL ET CHAMBORD, Comedie in 2 acts.
LE CODE DES FEMMES, Comedie in 1 act.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

ON EXHIBITION.
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI—THE GREAT original panorama at the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway; also, the panorama of THE WAR. Exhibited every evening at 7½, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
Acting under that provision of the Trust Deed which requires them to furnish free instruction at night on Social and Political Science, and desiring in these times of public peril so to discharge their trust as will most effectually tend to revive in all hearts the memory of the patriotic devotion by which our liberties were achieved, and hoping thereby to contribute somewhat to their preservation, the Trustees announce that they have made arrangements with Prof. GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE to deliver, in the great hall of the Union, his course of lectures on THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, beginning on THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock, and continuing Monday and Thursday evenings for either six or twelve lectures, as may be found expedient. Like all other privileges of the Institution, this course of lectures must be free to all; but in order to prevent overcrowding, the admission will be by tickets, which can be obtained, without charge, on application at the reading-room of the Cooper Union, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., or at the bookstore of Messrs. Sheldon & Co., corner of Worth-st. and Broadway.
Applicants are requested not to take more tickets than are actually required for themselves and their families. One ticket will admit only one person, and is good for the course.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REV. J. C. FLETCHER'S SECOND LECTURE,
"BRAZIL REVISITED,"
At the COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1863.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway.

LECTURE BY PROF. A. GUYOT, BEFORE the NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, On FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*The relation of Physical Geography to socalled Civil or Political Geography.* Admission free.
The Teachers of the City and suburbs, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to be present.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, President.
S. M. PERKINS, Chairman of Executive Committee.

THE CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE Course, for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement will be delivered in the Lecture Room of Christ Church, 5th-av., THIS EVENING, by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush—commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Dangers and Securities of our Planetary System.* This lecture imparts information of great value, and has been spoken of in the most commendatory terms by the clergy and the Press. Admittance 25 cents.

A COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES will be delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Bleecker and West 10th sts., commencing THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., and continued every succeeding Thursday for eight evenings. Rev. A. A. WILLITS, of Brooklyn, will deliver the opening Lecture; Subject—*Sunshine.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, Lecture commencing at 8. Tickets to be had at the door each night. Admission 25 cents.

MRS. HULDAH ALLEN, M. D., PROFESSOR of Physiology, Hygiene, etc., in the Hygienic Medical College, will lecture to ladies, in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 3 o'clock, TO-DAY. Subject—*The Human Frame.* Admission 20 cts. Course tickets 50 cts.

ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY—BY REQUEST, Prof. BRITTAN will give a lecture on *Electro Psychology*, with amusing experiments, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS and FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.
In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advance from 20 to 50 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.
N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and others of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—All modern improvements; French action, overstrung; fully guaranteed; made to order; cost $725; for $325, including stool and cover. Also, parlor and chamber suites at sacrifices. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AN ITALIAN PROFESSOR OF PIANO and singing, lately arrived in the City, wishes a few more pupils. Address M. J. G., Station D, New-York Post-office. Best references given.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURGH.

One of Our Gunboats in Lake Providence.

The Health of Gen. Grant's Army Improving.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

A large fleet of boats left Memphis, on Sunday, for below.

One of our gunboats passed into Lake Providence, and found a band of rebels, with a large number of negroes, felling trees across the narrow passages, to obstruct the progress of our boats. She shelled one company of them away.

We are assured by officers direct from Young's Point that the health of the army is slightly improving.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Kennett* has arrived from Vicksburgh 30th.

The mortar-boats still maintain their position, and fire occasional shots. The rebels reply whenever any boat approaches the Point.

A scow has been run through the canal. The work of enlarging is steadily progressing. Three thousand men are said to be at work daily on the peninsula.

The steamer *Belle*, of Memphis, landed Monday night on the Arkansas side, thirty-six miles above Memphis, to put off passengers. She no sooner touched the shore than a dozen guerrillas rushed aboard, and attempted to get possession. The boat immediately backed out, and the guerrillas were forced to jump ashore. They afterward fired on the boat, doing no damage.

Nothing has been heard of the *Indianola* or *Queen of the West*.

There is nothing important from Lake Providence.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

IN SIGHT OF VICKSBURGH, Feb. 19, via CAIRO, Feb. 23.

Gen. B. M. PRENTISS has been assigned to the command of the Eastern District of Arkansas, with headquarters at Helena.

W. CHURCHILL, brother of Prof. CHURCHILL, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Regiment, died last Saturday.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Star of the South.

The Officers and Crew of the Hatteras Among the Passengers.

The steamship *Star of the South*, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, from Key West, whence she sailed on Feb. 21.

She left in that harbor the bark *Sallie Bonsall*, from Abaco, with Government stores saved from the wreck of the ship *Planter*. The *Sallie Bonsall* is undoubtedly the vessel which was reported by the Richmond papers as having been sunk by the *Alabama*. The *Star of the South* brings as passengers Acting Assistant-Engineer W. M. BUSH, U. S. N.; W. H. NELSON, U. S. N.; Capt. EDWARD E. PARKER, and twenty in the steerage. Also, the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, viz.:

HOMER C. BLAKE, Lieut. Commanding; Henry O. Porter, Acting Master and Executive Officer; Edward S. Mathews, Assistant Surgeon; Fred. A. Conkling, Acting Assistant Paymaster; A. M. Covert, First Assistant Engineer, acting Chief; James C. Cro, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; Jacob Colp, Third Assistant Engineer; Benjamin C. Bourne, Third Assistant Engineer; Acting Ensign, John H. Bateman; Master's Mates, F. L. McGrath, Jas. W. Havitt, Abm. H. Berry, David Hawey, John P. Arnot, Jas. G. Crocker; Captain's Clerk, Thos. W. Weisenthal, and 102 seamen, (crew.)

Besides the boat's crew which escaped at Galveston only two persons are missing, viz.: JOHN C. CLARRY and WILLIAM HEALEY, firemen.

The *Alabama* reached Kingston on the 19th of January, and remained six days making repairs. She was much strained, and leaked badly. She was struck thirteen times during the engagement, which lasted seventeen minutes.

The officers and crew of the *Hatteras* were well treated while on board the enemy's ship.

The officers and crew of the *Hatteras* sailed from Jamaica on the 4th inst., in the ship *Borodino*, of Boston, Capt. SAMUEL FLOWERS, and reached Key West on the 15th inst. The *Borodino* sailed for New-York on the 19th inst.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Movements of Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry—The National Lines at Franklin—Condition of the River, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. WHEELER'S whole force—four brigades of cavalry—are this side of Columbia, Tenn., and it is reported they are carrying off all the able-bodied contrabands South. A portion was within four miles of Franklin last night.

The Federal lines are at Franklin. There is a large force under Gen. GILBERT at that place. No fears are entertained of an attack.

The rebels report FORREST'S death. It is not believed here, however.

The railroad runs to Harpeth River, one mile this side of Franklin. There has been a heavy rain all day. The river is rising rapidly, and will probably overflow the banks.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

Rebel Smugglers Taken Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Col. SCHLEY, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at the Point of Rocks, has captured ten smugglers, on their way from Richmond, with the proceeds of their unlawful trade in Southern money, amounting in the aggregate to over $32,000.

MEREDITH GILMORE, of Baltimore County, a brother of Capt. HARRY GILMORE, of the rebel army, who was arrested near this city during the invasion of Maryland last September, playing the part of a spy, was also caught while attempting to go South. He admits that he has been in the rebel service fourteen months. It is hoped he will not meet with the same leniency extended to his brother, who, although clearly acting the part of a spy, was let off, to resume his hostility to the Government.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

One of the Dupont's Mills Blown Up—Thirteen Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The packing-house of DUPONT'S powder works exploded at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Fourteen persons were killed and several were badly wounded. Not a great deal of damage was done to the other works.

DUPONT MILLS, Del., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

An explosion of one of the upper mills of High Yard took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Thirteen lives were lost, viz: James McKenna, Fergus Noones, Samuel Fisher, Samuel Fisher, Jr., Edward Devlin, Hugh Devlin, Richard McLaughlin, John Quirk, John P. Doban, John Higgerty, Thomas Clarkell, Thomas Dougherty, James Credan. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

GENERAL DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebel Army Under Pryor Increased to 20,500 Men.

A Demonstration Against Norfolk Expected.

AFFAIRS AT OLD POINT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1863.

Reports of country people, rendered to both, Gen. VIELE at Norfolk, and Gen. PECK at Suffolk, concur in stating that PRYOR has been reinforced by troops under Gens. PETTIGREW and GLOVER, to the extent of over fifteen thousand men, giving him therefore, a present force of twenty thousand. Rumors have also come from many quarters, that an attempt would be made upon Norfolk before the 4th of March. In fulfillment of this prediction, PRYOR, a week ago, withdrew his pickets, which were half way between Suffolk and the Blackwater River, and making a circuitous route in a southeasterly direction, crossed the Chowan River, and turned up yesterday morning in Princess Anne County, twenty miles southwest of our lines. The tremendous storms of last week, and the subsequent state of the roads, have delayed his march; but had he appeared sooner, he would have found a ready reception.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was duly celebrated yesterday in this city. The pretty theatre, grandiloquently styled the Opera House, was used for the occasion. During the afternoon those troops in the city who could be spared from duty were assembled there, to the strains of the fine band attached to the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and attended by many citizens. The proscenium was draped with three United States flags. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read by Col. SAUNDERS, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, and a prayer was offered by Chaplain KNAPP, of that regiment, when vociferous calls ensued for Gen. VIELE, who finally came forward, and delivered, amid great applause, an able extempore speech upon the Father of his Country. Three cheers were then given for the flags upon the stage, three for Gen. VIELE, three for Col. SAUNDERS, three for Lieut.-Col. WHIPPLE, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, and a final three for the band, after which the assemblage dispersed.

It is stated that the steamer *Georgiana* is to be withdrawn from the Baltimore and Old Point route, in order to give place to a larger boat, and one more fitted for rough weather. She was delayed thirty hours beyond her time, upon her last trip, owing to the storm of Saturday night and Sunday, great caution having been exercised in running her into a safe anchorage, in the smooth waters of St. Mary's River. The new steamer *Gen. Hunter* arrived here yesterday, from New-York, somewhat damaged in her paddle-wheels and cabin, by Sunday's storm, though having displayed, for a river-boat, considerable seagoing capacity. She is intended for the flag-boat of Gen. HUNTER, and proceeds, after repairs, to Port Royal.

The British steamer *Vesuvius* arrived here to-day, from Bermuda, and our busy wharves are further crowded by her Jack tars and dandy red-coated marines, each wearing his fatigue cap desperately on one side. The activity of this place is in wonderful contrast with its state before the war. Mr. BULL RUSSELL entered in his diary, while on his passage from New-York to Norfolk, "touched at Fortress Monroe, and landed a tipsy old officer, a few negroes and some parcels," which well illustrated its former quietude.

N.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank. Passed.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for the reduction of the duty on paper.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build the bridge across the Ohio River, at a height of not less than one hundred feet above low-water mark. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Right,) presented the resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky concerning the tolls due to the State of Kentucky from the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision authorizing the Commissary Department to furnish tobacco to the soldiers at cost. Rejected—yeas 3, nays 33.

The bill passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the taking of depositions in the United States, to be used in other countries.

The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that the retaining of certain percentage of bonds in the Treasury until the road is completed, shall apply only to that portion of the road on either slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, that at the discretion of the President he may pay to any of the companies mentioned in the act, in lieu of bonds of the United States, an equal amount of lawful money of the United States.

The bill passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

A large number of amendments were acted upon, and the bill passed.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Mexico, asking Congress to make some provision for the six hundred Indian captives now held in servitude in that Territory, and who will be released by the Act of Congress passed June 19, 1862.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the Court-Martial in the case of Commander CHARLES HUNTER.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) introduced a bill for the payment of officers and soldiers who have actually rendered service in the army, without being regularly enrolled.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to secure the right of trial by jury in land cases in California.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to organize the National forces and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the bill was comprehensive in its power, and, therefore, required at the hands of the Government a large and onerous duty. He suggested another question. It was evident that the country found itself in a terrible exigency. But the time of the conscription proposed was too long. Nor should the bill include Judges of the State Courts, ministers of the Gospel, or members of Congress. Neither should civilians be arrested by military power. This measure was both within the scope of the Constitution and of absolute necessity. There was no provision which restricted the power to raise and support armies, and when the life of the Government was at stake, it was not a question of policy, but of necessity—of life or death. The Confiscation bills and Emancipation Proclamation had proved failures. We were in the exact position in which we were at the beginning. The rebels must be subdued by arms. There was no other instrumentality. The war on paper was at an end.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) made no professions of his patriotism. The measure now proposed was the natural result of the course of policy pursued from the beginning. Eighteen months ago it was here declared that the sole object of the war was to restore our country and not subvert the institutions of any State. This declaration everywhere, North and West, united the people. But departure from it had caused distrust and divisions, and men had lost heart because of the violations of the Constitution in the passage of confiscation measures and the issuing of emancipation proclamations. The Abolition element had created the mischief. The people would not volunteer to free slaves, and hence resort must be had to coercion, as contemplated by this bill. The only remedy was to retrace our steps, and make a National, not sectional, war. Then we would not want drafts and conscriptions. We should no longer be Democrats or Abolitionists, but patriots, if we would save our country. The negro troops were a source of weakness rather than power.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, so that instead of summary arrests by Provost Marshals of persons resisting or counseling resistance to the draft, they shall be made on warrant issued by civil officers or courts having competent jurisdiction, on an oath or affirmation setting forth the offence charged, &c. Rejected, 57; Against, 101.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to confine the conscription to white citizens. Rejected.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment exempting from draft persons conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, and who shall declare on oath or affirmation that such has been their religious principles for three years. Rejected.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the men thus called into the service shall be by the Governors of the States, organized into companies and regiments with officers to command them appointed by the authority of each State, according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws thereof and of the Constitution of the United States.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 55; nays, 104.

The one hour devoted to offering amendments having expired, many amendments still being excluded, the House proceeded to dispose of the pending motion of Mr. HOLMAN, to strike out the 13th section, relative to providing substitutes and neglect to do so subjecting the delinquent to arrest and treatment as a deserter.

The motion was disagreed to 66 to 88.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.) offered a substitute for the bill, declaring all the able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, with the exceptions mentioned, to constitute the militia of the United States, to be called out by the President in the manner authorized by law; the force to be divided into two classes, each to serve one year, unless sooner discharged; to be enrolled and officered by State authority, etc.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 44; nays 108.

The House then passed the Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces, with the above-noted amendments made by the House, with one striking out from the duties of Provost-Marshals that to inquire into and report to the Provost-Marshal General all treasonable practices.

The vote on the passage was 115 yeas, against 49 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffington, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Crisfield, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Flanders, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hahn, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger, Lansing, Leary, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Olin, Patton, Phelps of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Vandever, Van Horn, Verree, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Walton, Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Biddle, Clements, Conway, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fouke, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Whaley, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Yeaman—49.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill to aid Maryland in abolishing Slavery, and providing ten millions to be delivered in bonds for that purpose when the President may be satisfied of of the passage by the Legislature of a good and valid act within two years from the 1st of January last.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) raised the point that the bill must first receive consideration in the Committee of the Whole, as it appropriates the proceeds of the sale of confiscated property.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. WHITE moved that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WHITE'S motion was agreed to—75 against 55.

At 4½ the House took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill appropriating fifteen millions in bonds for the abolishment of Slavery in Missouri.

Messrs. HALL and VALLANDIGHAM severally raised question of order, the latter insisting that the Committee could not report a new bill, but only that which was referred to them as amended by the Senate.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. HALL appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the appeal on the table.

No quorum voted, and to secure one there was a call of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S motion was agreed to—79 against 37.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) rising to a question of privilege, stated that Mr. GEORGE W. BRIDGES, elected a member from the Third District of Tennessee, had arrived here. He moved that the gentleman be admitted to a seat. Mr. BRIDGES was elected at the same time that he (Mr. MAYNARD) was elected, under a law passed long previous to the rebellion.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Rep.,) briefly advocated his admission, stating that Mr. BRIDGES, while on his way to Washington from Tennessee, was arrested, and taken back to East Tennessee, and had but recently been released from rebel custody.

Mr. MAYNARD remarked that Mr. BRIDGES'S district was still within the Federal lines.

Mr. LOVEJOY said, if Mr. BRIDGES had come here by the Underground Railroad, he was bound to vote for his admission. (Laughter.) How would it be with Mr. NELSON, who was elected at the same time, and had since taken an oath to support the rebel Government, were he to appear here asking for a seat?

Mr. DAVIS replied that Mr. NELSON had fallen from grace. The gentleman would understand that. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOVEJOY—Yes, yes; we have had illustrations of it this Winter.

Mr. MAYNARD said Mr. BRIDGES had never taken an oath to support the rebel Constitution; but was now here to swear to support that of the United States.

After refusal by a large vote to refer the credentials of Mr. BRIDGES to the Committee of Elections, that gentleman was then sworn in as a member.

The bill to amend the Internal Revenue act was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The following portion of the bill was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole.

A BILL

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, be and the same is hereby is amended as hereinafter set forth, namely:

That wherever any written notice or other instrument in writing is required, the same shall be lawful, if written or partly written and printed.

That section eleven be and hereby is amended so as to authorize Assistant Assessors to perform any duties therein imposed upon Assessors.

That section nineteen (19) be so amended that the Deputy Collector, as well as the Collector, may perform all the duties required of said Collector in said section; and any notice required by said section to persons who neglect to pay their taxes may be sent by mail or left at the dwellings or usual places of business of such persons, if any they have, written or printed, and said notice shall state the amounts of duty or tax for which such persons are liable, including ten per centum additional as provided for in said section, demanding payment of the same; and with respect to all such duties and taxes as are not included in the annual lists, as provided for in said section, and all taxes and duties, the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in said act, it shall be the duty of each collector, in person or by deputy, to demand payment thereof, in the manner provided; and any copy of distraint shall be left at the dwelling, or usual place of business of the owner or possessor of the property distrained.

That section 48 be, and hereby is, amended, by striking out the words "forfeit and pay the sum of $500," and inserting in lieu thereof upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay the sum of $500, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court.

That the Commissioners of Internal Revenue is authorized to make regulations, allowing for the leakage of spirits in transportation.

That section forty-three (43) be amended by striking out the following words: "And any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used," and inserting in lieu thereof, "And any person who shall fraudulently use any cask or package so marked for the purpose of selling any other spirits than that so inspected, or for selling spirits of a quality or quantity different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty, as provided, for each package or cask so used."

That section 44 be and hereby is amended, by striking out the words, "to be contiguous to such distillery."

That section 64 be and hereby is so amended, that no license shall be required of an [illegible] having taken out a license as such, in consequence of being obliged to purchase, rent, or sell real estate, or to collect rent thereon for others, in the ordinary course of business; in paragraph number 16, by inserting after the word "taverns," "or eating-houses;" by adding to paragraph number 28, the following words: "Nor shall apothecaries who have taken out a license as such be required to take out a license as retail dealers in liquors, in consequence of selling alcohol;" and in paragraph number 28, by inserting after the word "merchandise," "or who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, for any other person, or persons, goods, wares, or merchandise."

That section 64 be, and hereby is further amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following paragraphs:

34. Architects and Civil Engineers shall pay $10 for each license. Every person whose business it is to plan, design or superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, shall be regarded as an Architect and Civil Engineer under this act.

35. Builders and contractors shall pay $25 for each license. Every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, by contract, shall be regarded as a builder and contractor under this act. *Provided*, That no license shall be required from any person whose building contracts do not exceed $500 in any one year.

36. Stallions and jacks, owners of, shall pay $10 for each license. Every person who keeps a male horse or a jackass for the use of mares, requiring or receiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age and place or places where use or to be used; *Provided*, That all accounts, notes or demands, for the use of any such horse or jack without a license, as aforesaid, shall be invalid and of no force in any court of law and equity.

37. Lottery ticket dealers or policy vendors shall pay $1,000 for each license. Every person who sells or offers to sell lottery tickets, or fractional parts thereof, or token, certificate, or any device representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, or any fractional part thereof, shall be deemed a lottery ticket dealer under this act.

38. Insurance agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company or companies, shall be regarded as an insurance agent under this act; *Provided*, That no license shall be required of any insurance agent whose receipts, as such agent, are less than the sum of six hundred dollars in any one year.

39. Butchers shall pay $10 for each license. Every person who shall sell butcher's meat at retail, shall be regarded as a butcher under this act; *Provided*, that the butchers who retail butcher's meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, shall be required to pay $5 for each license, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, and having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as a peddler for retailing butcher's meat, as aforesaid. *Provided further*, that those whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000 are exempt from license.

The Committee at this point found itself without a quorum, and at 10¼ o'clock the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Capture of Guaymas, on the West Coast, by the French—Advance on Hermosilla, in Sonora.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Judge WATTS, Delegate from New-Mexico, received advices to-day, from El Paso, that the French, 8,000 strong, have captured Guaymas, and were marching on Hermosilla, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora.

The reason for the invasion is stated to be in consequence of Gov. PESQUEIRA confiscating the goods of Frenchmen and banishing them from Sonora.

DEATHS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.

A Full and Reliable List Classified by States.

The following is a classified list of National prisoners who have died in Southern prisons, mention of which was made in the TIMES of yesterday:

IOWA.

Julius Ward, Co. F, 13th—Montgomery, Ala., April 30.

At Macon, Ga.—

S. Hackett, I, 13th, May 19. | J. A. McCallock, F, 12th, June 15.
J. Whitmore, I, 14th, May 26. | Sergt. H. Widdows, H, 8th, June 25.
J. T. Williams, I, 14th, May 27. | G. Taylor, E, 7th, June 29.
Sergt. J. W. Whitmore, I, 14th, June 1. | Wm. White, B, 12th, June 27.
Lieut. J. W. Jackson, H, 12th, June 6. | J. E. Nichols, K, 12th, July 9.
J. W. Dean, I, 12th, June 15. | J. Pick, B, 12th, July 16.
Corp. M. Lathrop, K, 12th, June 16. | O. H. Toney, F, 12th, July 24.
Sam'l Talbot, G, 8th, July 26. | H. Bendle, C, 12th, Aug. 7.
S. G. Walker, C, 7th, July 30. | D. Clark, F, 12th, Aug. 17.
H. Collins, B, 12th, July 31. | N. Richmond, K, 12th, Sept. 24.
D. Hanna, K, 12th, Aug. 12. | C. Wilson, K, 12th, Sept. 13.
Sergt. A. Stevens, H, 8th, Aug. 9. | Nelson Nye, B, 7th, Sept. 11.
D. W. Nichols, L, 3d, Aug. 26. | C. Webster, D, 7th, Sept. 3.
H. Roberts, H, 12th, Aug. 30. | C. Bryant, H, 12th, Sept. 20.
S. Gleason, H, 12th, Aug. 24. | D. Warner, C, 12th, Sept. 8.
H. Richardson, K, 12th, Sept. 16. | C. French, B, 12th, Sept. 12.
| Sgt. W. W. Fergerson, E, 8th, Aug. 13.
W. O. Bird, E, 12th, Sept. 29. | G. Vandewalk, C, 8th, Aug. 29.
W. Brown, A, 3d, Sept. 2. | B. Young, C, 8th, Aug. 21.
J. Annas, K, 12th, Sept. 25. | C. Noise, B, 12th, Sept. 6.
Sgt. T. Shruner, K, 8th, Aug. 26. | M. A. Lines, B, 8th, Sept. 9.
| J. W. Johnson, K, 12th, Sept. 31.
H. Lindsey, E, 14th, Aug. 23. | J. M. Rowe, B, 12th, Sept. 20.
J. C. McOwne, G, 14th, Aug. 9.
W. McNaley, I, 14th, Aug. 13.
Thos. Dunn, Co. F, Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.

MISSOURI.

S. Valentine, C, 25th—Montgomery, Ala., April 18.

At Macon, Ga.—

J. H. Templeman, G, 23d, May 9. | H. Curtis, E, 18th, June 17.
W. H. Jones, B, 23d, May 13. | Alfred Kirk, C, 18th, June 23.
J. L. Smith, E, 18th, May 14. | Sam'l McMitchell, C, 18th, June 26.
C. Wills, I, 18th, May 16. | H. Wilt, A, 23d, June 26.
Jas. Lewis, K, 23d, May 17. | C. Lewis, K, 23d, July 9.
Jas. Britton, A, 23d, May 23. | J. T. Davis, A, 18th, July 20.
Philip Heart, I, 18th, June 1. | F. Crank, C, 23d, July 25.
J. Tunnel, A, 23d, Aug. 1. | A. Summers, G, 23d, Aug. 16.
J. Swoope, C, 23d, Aug. 21. | Geo. Beam, D, 23d, Sept. 10.
J. Casselden, F, 18th, Aug. 2. | Rufus Moore, A, 23d, Sept. 21.
J. Bishop, D, 23d, Aug. 23. | C. Pearson, F, 18th, Sept. 25.
F. Miller, H, 18th, Aug. 17. | J. F. Saunders, A, 23d, Aug. 25.
J. C. Darsey, K, 23d, Sept. 21. | D. Ellis, K, 18th, Aug. 29.
J. Leslie, A, 23d, Sept. 24. | J. Dillone, D, 23d, Aug. 29.
D. Chaskill, G, 23d, Sept. 29. | W. Newman, G, 18th, Aug. 27.
F. May, A, 23d, Sept. 21. | S. C. Caskey, K, 23d, Sept. 2.
| S. A. Hurst, A, 23d, Sept. 13.

OHIO.

J. Stanley, Company H, 8th—Winchester, Va., Dec. 18.
A. Hill, Company H, 10th, Montgomery, Ala., April 27.
A. Dodge, Company K, 7th, Salisbury, N. C., March 23.

At Macon, Ga.—

G. W. Grubb, E, 70th, May 16. | Jas. P. Green, B, 77th, June 19.
J. W. Rothwell, A, 70th, May 17. | Alb. West, D, 48th, June 20.

At Salisbury, North Carolina—

S. Johnson, K, 4th, April 7. | M. Day, D, 4th, May 27.

At Macon, Ga.—

J. Abner, A, [illegible], July 17. | S. Donaldson, K, 77th, Aug. 3.
T. H. Ferguson, C, 77th, Aug. 1. | Wm. May, G, 71st, Aug. 17.
C. W. Delaney, K, 77th, Aug. 8. | R. Mahoney, F, 57th, Aug. [illegible]
J. H. Pebbles, H, 58th, Aug. [illegible] | B. C. Nash, K, 19th, Sept. 24.
A. Carvan, B, 48th, Aug. 29. | A. P. Wise, C, 48th, Sept. 30.
F. Schiele, B, 7th, Sept. 21. | J. Boyer, G, 71st, Aug. 31.
J. Brooks, D, 48th, Aug. 23. | J. Gunnbower, H, 1st, Sep. 1.
Geo. King, H, 7th, Sept. 13. | H. Stokes, I, 58th, Sept. 14.
W. Binkley, D, 71st, Sept. 16. | W. Wilkins, E, 4th, Sept. 29.
W. Butler, B, 7th, Sept. 29. | Lieut. J. D. Bennett, 4th Cav., July 1.
S. Peck, B, 18th, Sept. 23. | Wm. Scott, G, 3d, July 31.

ILLINOIS.

M. Benedict, Co. D, 43d—Montgomery, Ala., April 26.

At Macon, Ga.—

N. Abbott, I, 8th, May 15. | Lieut. John Mosher, C, 21st, July 8.
L. Toney, B, 8th, May 17. | G. McCormick, H, 21st, July 10.
T. Vanderbilt, K, 11th, June 6. | B. Hershon, H, 27th, July 13.
Wm. House, D, 8th, June 12. | W. Dewing, D, 58th, July 13.
F. Bank, D, 18th, June 16. | S. G. Fowler, G, 11th, July 28.
E. Haugan, C, 21st, June 19. | G. F. Pharr, E, 58th, Aug. 21.
C. P. Ward, I, 21st, June 20. | Jas. Barnes, I, 58th, Aug. 3.
J. Mearsborn, G, 46th, June 30. | H. Wilson, A, 7th, Aug. 23.
F. Punch, D, 58th, Aug. 5. | George Scanland, E, 11th, Sept. 11.
H. Barrum, E, 58th, Aug. 3. | C. M. Healy, H, 58th, Aug. 29.
H. Flannig, K, 58th, Aug. 26. | L. J. Kurtz, B, 58th, Sept. 2.
H. Holliday, E, 21st, Aug. 31. | S. Downing, E, 58th, Sept. 7.
Sergt. L. C. Parker, E, 58th, Sept. 1. | J. Richmond, E, 58th, Sept. 17.
H. Miller, E, 58th, Sept. 20. | W. Hill, A, 27th, Sept. 17.
J. Patterson, C, 58th, Sept. 19. | Jno. Fry, A, 11th, Richmond, Va., Oct. 13.
J. A. Scott, H, 18th, Sept. 4. | T. B. Hatch, A, 2d Cavalry, Macon, Ga., Sept. 1.
John Cuke, G, 21st, Sept. 21.
Hy. Clemens, C, 58th, Aug. 29.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. C. Sampson, Co. F, 106th—Columbia, S. C., June 18.

At Salisbury, N. C.—

J. B. Hawkley, B, 103d, July 8. | J. Shevarich, B, 104th, June 24.
G. B. Gamble, E, 106th, June 28.

At Richmond, Va.—

John Sape, B, 9th, March 1. | C. Newman, C, 121st, Dec. 21.
S. Cover, D, 58th, Dec. 1. | Jas. Belton, K, 121st, Dec. 21.
Capt. G. A. Pluck, A, 11th, Dec. 14. | Sergt. Jas. Montgomery, K, 11th, Dec. 21.
Henry Gull, F, 106th, Dec. 19. | S. Rickhart, A, 121st, Dec. 21.
John Harn, H, 11th, Dec. 19. | Sergt. R. Meredeth, G, 8th, Dec. 21.
Sergt. R. M. Schreiner, K, 9th, Dec. 3. | J. Simmons, Co. H, 8th, Dec. 21.
P. Hoover, F, 8th, Dec. 29. | Sergt. James W. Day, K, 8th, Dec. 21.
Geo. E. Jack, G, 11th, Dec. 29. | K. A. Bailey, B, 3d, Dec. 29.
D. Cribbs, F, 121st, Dec. 21. | L. S. Newbury, K, 11th, Dec. 31.
Unknown, C, 121st, Dec. 24.
W. W. Davis, A, 11th, Dec. 24.
J. Rosenberry, C, 11th, Dec. 30.
C. L. Pennington, H, 42d, Dec. 21. | A. Carr, C, 5th, Dec. 31.
Sergt. W. R. Young, K, 10th, Dec. 29. | J. F. Sentimeyer, 8th, Dec. 31.
C. W. Wise, A, 7th, Dec. 24. | N. Smith, K, 142d, Dec. 31.
B. W. Blaxston, E, 11th, Dec. 26. | J. Moore, H, 8th, Dec. 31.
Thos. Burns, F, 8th, Dec. 27. | O. H. P. Russell, C, 11th, Dec. 31.
| A. S. Little, —, 3d, Dec. 19.

MICHIGAN.

At Macon, Ga.—

L. P. Hull, 2d Battery, May 16. | A. B. Austin, H, 13th, Aug. 21.
L. Lansing, H, 18th, July 18. | S. J. Fogerty, F, 13th, Aug. 16.
A. Lewis, H, 19th, July 19. | S. P. Smith, A, 13th, Aug. 17.
E. Mallard, A, 2d, July 8. | A. A. Culver, B, 13th, Aug. 23.
Jas. Hills, B, 13th, July 16. | Wm. Gailey, D, 13th, Sept. 9.
J. Stillwell, G, 13th, July 31. | G. Lincoln, G, 18th, Sept. 2.
E. Lane, F, 13th, Aug. 13. | C. H. Davidson, I, 13th, Sept. 4.
E. Garner, E, 13th, Aug. 23. | E. Dunning, K, 13th, Sept. 28.

At Richmond, Va.—

H. M. Sweet, E, 13th, Oct. 19. | J. Sandy, 4th Art'y, March 3.

WISCONSIN.

At Macon, Ga.—

A. Smith, H, 10th, May 14. | J. M. Marshall, A, 10th, Sept. 28.
A. Critten, H, 10th, June 7. | Wm. Pelton, F, 10th, Sept. 30.
E. Alexander, A, 10th, June 11. | A. J. Henshaw, H, 10th, Aug. 15.
S. Hastwell, F, 10th, July 25. | P. Whitman, G, 10th, Sept. 4.
J. S. Gray, C, 10th, July 29. | F. Baker, C, 10th, Sept. 11.
J. F. Dean, A, 10th, Aug. 3. | H. W. Jackson, G, 10th, Sept. 8.
S. Heard, D, 10th, Aug. 23.

KENTUCKY.

P. Tall, Co. H, 9th, Macon, Ga., June 26.

TENNESSEE.

At Macon, Ga.—

T. Hughes, B, 5th, Aug. 6. | H. B. Pearce, F, 5th, Sept. 26.
Wm. Hitch, I, 5th, Sept. 20. | N. Hunter, I, 5th, Aug. 21.
[illegible]

INDIANA.

At Columbus, S. C.:

A. Van Horn, 26th, Nov. 26. | F. M. Bartlett, F, 26th, Feb. 6.
Wm. Mason, Co. F, 13th, at Macon, Ga., July 23.
Samuel Stickley, Co. C, 20th, at Richmond, Va., Jul 13.

NEW-YORK.

Benj. C. Parks, Co. I, 79th, Charlottesville, Va., July [illegible]

At Salisbury, N. C.—

Eli Hanning, C, 26th, July 4. | J. McCormick, —, 36th, May 11.
A. Hennel, D, 100th, May 24.

At Richmond, Va.—

Allen Darthe, H, 76th, Dec. 19. | E. P. Wade, bugler, C, 108th, Dec. 30.

MAINE.

At Richmond, Va.—

Corp. C. Knight, G, 4th, Dec. 22. | James B. Davis, F, 16th, Dec. 26.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ord. Sergt. Benj. Taft, Co. F, 15th, Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 15.
G. W. Bryant, Co. I, Richmond, Va., Dec. 25.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

J. B. Eldridge, Macon, Ga., June 21.

At Saulisbury, N. C.—

M. Bean, Frederick County, Va., July 3.
Edward Kirby, Pocahontas County, Va., July 11.
Jacob Choat, Wayne County, Ky., July 4.
Wm. Dixon, North Carolina, July 5.
M. Richmond, West Virginia, July 8.
Wm. Barney, Kentucky, July 13.
F. M. Young, North Carolina, July 28.
P. Augustus, Richmond, Va., July 28.
E. Dougharty, North Carolina, July 28.
James Torrons, ——, June 26.
Wm. Baden, Rockingham County, Va., July 24.

At Macon, Ga.—

James Moore, East Tennessee, July 13.
J. Bird, ——, Aug. 29.
A. Gillock, Kentucky, Feb. 24, 1863.

UNCLASSIFIED UNITED STATES PRISONERS OF WAR.

T. McCarthy, Dec. 8. | Henry Neil, May 21.
P. Warskenburg, Dec. 30. | James Harris, May 19.

At Madison, Ga.—

Wm. Manley, May 8. | A. French, May 25.
J. P. Maddze, May 14. | James Baling, May 26.
Geo. Fenecck, May 15. | James Jones, May 28.
J. J. Philips, May 15. | Thos. L. Bales, June 23.
Jas. Hancock, May 17. | Macon—
Edward L. Tate, May 17. | Wm. Manley, May 8.
Samuel Bacon, May 20. | J. P. Maddze, May 14.
| G. Rancouch, May 15.
O. P. Stone, gunboat *Sumter*, Macon, Ga., Aug. 20.

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11, 1863.

I certify that the above list is correct, and that the men named were officially reported by the medical officers of the Confederate States army, as having died at the time and places stated.

WM. A. CARRINGTON,
Surgeon P. A. C. S., Medical Director.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, recommending Commissioners to be appointed to propose a settlement of the difficulties, was discussed, to-day, in the Senate. The whole day was occupied. Messrs. RANDOLPH, of Hudson; LUDLOW, of Cumberland; CHANDLER, of Morris; and BUCKLEY, of Passaic, spoke on the subject, Messrs. LUDLOW and BUCKLEY against. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

A Democratic caucus was held this evening, for the nomination of a candidate for the office of United States Senator for six years.

Naval Affairs.

THE NEW BATCH OF IRON-CLADS.

On Tuesday the specifications and plans for the last batch of iron-clad vessels were withdrawn from inspection by Admiral GREGORY, in pursuance of an advertised notification of the Navy Department; several contractors have examined them, and some are now in Washington looking for orders to commence building. No one can attain a contract unless he is himself engaged in the construction of vessels. The new ships have one turret, (which will carry two 11 or 15-inch guns,) but will not draw so much water as the last nine Monitors. There are a few peculiarities of their construction which it would not be advisable to print at present.

Chief Engineer STIMERS, who has for a considerable period been the superintendent of iron-clad machinery in the vicinity of New-York, has left for the iron-clad fleet, about to commence operations South. Having been present at the putting up of all the engines, and understanding every technicality of them, he will, in the estimation of the authorities, be a great acquisition to the squadron during the expected hostilities.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

The Naval Examining Board is still in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

[Advertisement.]

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—For private instruction in this interesting science, call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, who are now conducting evening classes in New-York and in Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best place in the City to get splendid Humming Birds, now so fashionable for the ladies to wear in the hair, is at J. G. BELL'S, No. 339 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.—Hy. Jones, S. McCullagh, John Weir and son, William Grant, R. Lawson, S. Lawson, Miss Lawson, C. H. F. Ahrens and servant, W. Burgess, C. S. Bailey, Mr. Hudson, W. Madden, W. Lawrence, E. Reilly, L. F. Downes, R. Blakey, G. W. Simmons, C. Fitzsimmons, Miss M. E. Harton, J. B. Cobb, lady and child, A. Dargent, F. L. Hanks, Mons Oden, R. J. Walker, C. Hodgson, Mr. Stuart and lady, F. Walker, Miss Healy, Miss McLoughlin, Miss Coffey, Capt. Anderson, T. Gegerty, S. B. Van Wyck, J. Nuese, S. C. Thorp, W. H. Down, H. O. Giles, Miss McDonald, Mr. [illegible], C. Fay, R. Donald, J. Mack, lady and [illegible], Mr. Thomas, Mr. De Poney and lady, Mrs. Fernall, [illegible] Rohr and daughter, J. Arnold, J. Clenden and lady.

FEB. 25.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—G. T. Hengstenberg and lady, Marie Feist, A. Kelting, F. L. Saschten, Jean Weiller, D. Heimrich, R. Mappes, L. Magnets, Dr. Henry Paul, J. Litton, J. Freawn, L. Hitcher, M. F. Hervehien, J. O. Clarke, W. L. Hull, F. Cornelis, L. Rabet, O. Peters, A. Peters, J. Henderson, J. Waters, A. Thorpe, F. Thorpe, C. Stock, G. Hinmann, L. Scheithbauer, L. Betrin, C. Hust, M. Romer, H. Romer, L. Kreutsberger, C. Kreutsberger, and 136 in the steerage.

FEB. 25.—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool.*—Count Castiglione and 3 servants, Gen. Fogliarde, Col. Rassetti, Mrs. Warruck, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Arrow, Mr. Bernard, lady and son, Mr. Opfliger and lady, Mrs. Carver and infant, Mrs. Cavill and 3 children, G. C. Dustan, P. T. O'Byrne, G. Viguerin, W. H. Squires, F. E. Bueso, W. W. Laurie, G. D. Brooks, W. W. Goodrich, W. Scott, Henry Adair, C. Ludike, J. Brown, A. Mackenzie, Henry De Vestrule, E. Cox, M. Interpreter, Capt. Wm Hooper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets.... 5 48 | Moon sets.... 1 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 38 | Gov. Island 2 24 | Hell Gate.. 3 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, Mirehouse, Liverpool Feb. 11, and Queenstown Feb. 12, with U. S. mails, 58 cabin and 207 steerage passengers, and a full cargo to John G. Dale. Feb. 12, off Queenstown, passed steamship Warsaw, hence for Liverpool; same time, passed steamship China, hence for Liverpool. Feb. 20, lat. 43 18, lon. 49 10, passed small field ice.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schmensen, Hamburg Feb. 8, via Southampton 11th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales and heavy sea during the passage. Feb. 21, lat. 43 31, lon. 51 31, passed through a large field of ice.

Steamer Potomac, Fletcher, Baltimore Feb. 21, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. The P. was detained 30 hours by fog, and a N. E. snow storm in Chesapeake Bay. Off Absecum passed part of vessel's deck with beams attached; also large quantities of wreck stuff.

Steamship Glasgow, Roskell, Liverpool Feb. 4, Queenstown 6th, with U. S. mails, 40 cabin and 177 steerage passengers, all well. Experienced heavy westerly gales.

Steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Key West, to U. S. A. Quartermaster. Feb. 21, lat. 30 48, lon. 79 23, passed herm. brig Thomas Connor, bound N.; 22d, in the Gulf Stream, signalized steamship Champion, and a U. S. steamer, supposed to be the Colorado, but bound S.; it was blowing a gale at the time from the North, and very heavy sea running; 23d, lat. 35 25, lon. 74, spoke Austrian brig Asirain; same day, passed brig Abby Thaxter, Capt. Coombs, both bound N. The Star of the South experienced heavy gales off Hatteras; was hove too for several hours.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Port Royal, Smith, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe, 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Frank Lovett, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hopkirk, Glasgow 40 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Whistling Wind, (of Boston,) Havlin, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Malaga 34 ds., with fruit, etc., to A. B. & W. H. Westervelt. Feb. 17, lat. 35 19, lon. 51 57, saw a bark steering S., showing a red signal with white letter T in center.

Bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, Miragoane Feb. 12, with logwood and rags to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Cousins, Matanzas Feb. 11, with sugar to H. P. Sherman. Feb. 16, lat. 33, lon. 75 30, passed brig Florence, from Matanzas for Portland, anchored in the lower bay on Sunday last.

Schr. Miranda, (of New-Haven,) Ward, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 12, with sugar, coffee, &c., to Davison, Douglass & Co., of New-Haven, where she is bound. Feb. 22, experienced a very heavy gale from N. E., which blew with great violence for 36 hours. The Miranda was at St. Domingo when the pirate Alabama landed the crews of the bark Golden Rule and brig Chastelaine.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Leesburg, Blake, Portland, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Electric Flash, Ayer, Gloucester, Mass., 4 ds., with fish to master. Has had some very heavy weather, lost mainsail and main boom, split sails, &c.

Schr. William Loper, Robinson, Port Richmond, coal.

Schr. Cornelia, Murphy, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Below.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London Dec. 24.
Bark J. L. Peters, from Malaga.

Domestic Ports.

At Key West, U. S. flag-ship St. Lawrence, U. S. steamers Rhode Island, Santiago de Cuba, De Soto, Magnolia, R. R. Cuyler, Montgomery, Monongahela and Sagamore. The Lackawana arrived at Key West from Fortress Monroe, on the 16th, and sailed again the same day from New-Orleans.

Also at Key West, bark Sallie Benal, from Abaco with Government stores saved from wreck of ship Planter; bark M. Williamson, for Philadelphia in 5 ds.; brig Itasca and ship Wizard King, loading for New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane Feb. 12, schr. Honduras, for Boston in 3 days.

At Mayaguez Feb. 12, brigs Southern Belle, for New-York; George, for Havana; B. L. Swan, wtg.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—Cora, Eliza Kimball, Nabob, St. Louis and Black Prince, at Shanghai; Theodora and Rebecca at Melbourne.

Arrived from Boston—Ocean Bride, at Melbourne.

MEM.—Ship Palmyra, from Glasgow for Boston, put into Islay with loss of two men, bulwarks, etc.

Steamer Fire-Cracker is ashore near Hansom.

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 2, Ganges, Eliza, and S. H. Waterman, at Cadiz; 7th, Sir Robert Peel, at Portland; Somersetshire, in the Clyde; Ladoga, at Deal; 10th, Darmstadterbank, at Deal; George Griswold and Pallas, at Liverpool; 11th, F. B. Cutting, at Liverpool; Maria Adelaide, at Belfast; Dorothea, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Feb. 9, Juniata, at Liverpool; 11th, Angeline, at Belfast.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Feb. 1, Duguede Tetun, at Cadiz.

Arrived from Portland—Feb. 11, Winona, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Feb. 6, Wm. Libby, from Cardiff; Susan, from Falmouth.

The Era, from Liverpool for New-York, has put into Queenstown.

The Grace Darling, from Bangor for Belfast, put into ——, on the 7th inst., leaky.

The Dalhousie, from New-York for the Clyde, put into Queenstown on the 8th inst., with loss of foremast.

The Balia, which put into Ramsgate, has been condemned.

The Reaper is aground near Shields.

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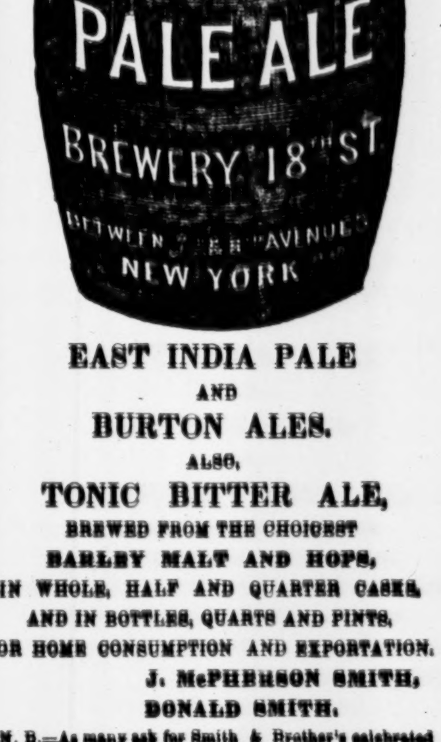

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